ADVANCE SHEETS, 3 ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT
W. J SPILLMAN, CHIEF

ATLAS
OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF O. E. BAKER, AGRICULTURIST

PART IX

RURAL POPULATION AND ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION I

RURAL POPULATION

BY

E. A. GOLDENWEISER
STATISTICIAN, OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

ADVANCE SHEETS, 3

ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT
W. J. SPILLMAN, CHIEF

ATLAS
OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF O. E. BAKER, AGRICULTURIST

PART IX

RURAL POPULATION AND ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION I

RURAL POPULATION

BY

E. A. GOLDENWEISER
STATISTICIAN, OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

SELECTED REFERENCES ON RURAL POPULATION.

CANCE, A. E. *Decline of the Rural Population in New England.* Quar. Pub. Amer. Statis. Assoc., n. s., v. 13, pp. 96–101. Princeton, March, 1912.

CARVER, T. N. *Economic Significance of Changes in Country Population.* Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci., v. 40, no. 129, pp. 21–25. Philadelphia, March, 1912.

CARVER, THOMAS NIXON, comp. *Selected Readings in Rural Economics.* Boston, New York, 1916.

CLARK, E. *Contributions to Urban Growth.* Quar. Pub. Amer. Statis. Assoc., n. s., v. 14, pp. 654–671. Princeton, September, 1915.

CUMMINGS, JOHN. *Negro Population in the United States, 1790–1915.* U. S. Dept. Com., Bu. of Census. Washington, 1918.

DAVENPORT, EUGENE. *The Exodus from the Farms.* U. S. Dept. Agr., Office Expt. Sta. Bul. 41, pp. 82–87. Washington, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Twelfth Census, 1900, *Population*, v. I, II, and Thirteenth Census, 1910, *Population*, v. I, II, III. Washington, 1913.

GILLETTE, J. M. *Constructive Rural Sociology—Rural and Urban Increase*, pp. 32–46; List of references, pp. 45–46, n. ed., rev. and enl. New York, 1916.

GILLETTE, J. M. *The Drift to the City in Relation to the Rural Problem.* Amer. Jour. Sociol., v. 16, pp. 654–687. Chicago, March, 1911.

GILLETTE, J. M., and DAVIES, G. R. *Measure of Rural Migration and Other Factors of Urban Increase in the United States.* Quart. Pub. Amer. Statis. Assoc., n. s., v. 14, pp. 642–653. Princeton, September, 1915.

GILLETTE, J. M. [*A Study in Social Dynamics.*] Quart. Pub. Amer. Statis. Assoc., n. s., v. 15, pp. 345–380. Princeton, December, 1916.

GROSS, M. *Growth of Urban Population in the United States as Compared With Other Lands.* Nat. Mun. Rev., v. 5, pp. 292–295. Philadelphia, April, 1916.

HIBBARD, B. H. *Decline in Rural Population.* Quart. Pub. Amer. Statis. Assoc., n. s., v. 13, pp. 85–95. Princeton, March, 1912.

HOAGLAND, H. E. *The Movement of Rural Population in Illinois.* Jour. Pol. Econ., v. 20, pp. 913–927. Chicago, November, 1912.

HOLMES, G. K. *Movement From City and Town to Farms.* U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook, 1914, pp. 257–274. Washington, 1915.

KINLEY, DAVID. *The Movement of Population from Country to City.* Bailey's Cyclop. of Amer. Agr., v. 4, pp. 113–119. New York, 1909.

MERRITT, E. *The Agricultural Element in the Population.* Quart. Pub. Amer. Statis. Assoc., n. s., v. 15, pp. 50–65. Princeton, March, 1916.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, Ohio Rural Life Survey, "Southeastern Ohio."* New York [1913].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, Ohio Rural Life Survey, "Northwestern Ohio."* New York [1913].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Arkansas.* New York [1913].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Indiana.* New York [1912].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Kentucky.* New York [1912].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Maryland.* New York [1912].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Missouri.* New York [1912].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Pennsylvania.* New York [1912].

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. *Board of Home Missions, Department of Church and Country Life, A Rural Survey in Tennessee.* New York [1912].

TEXAS APPLIED ECONOMICS CLUB. *Division of Public Welfare, Department of Extension*, Univ. of Tex. cooperating, ed. by Lewis H. Haney and George S. Wehrwein. Univ. of Tex. Bul. 65. Austin [1916].

THOMPSON, CARL W. and WARBER, G. P. *Social and Economic Survey of a Rural Township in Southern Minnesota.* Univ. of Minn. Studies in Economics, No. 1. Minneapolis, 1913.

VOGT, PAUL L. *Introduction to Rural Sociology—Movements of Population*, pp. 120–149; List of references, pp. 148–149. New York, London, 1917.

VOGT, PAUL L. *A Rural Life Survey of Greene and Clermont Counties, Ohio.* Oxford, Ohio [The Univ.], 1914.

VOGT, PAUL L. *A Rural Survey in Southwestern Ohio.* Oxford, Ohio, [The Univ.], 1913.

RURAL POPULATION.

THE Census of Agriculture shows there were 6,362,000 farms or farm operators in the United States in 1910, and the Census of Occupations shows that there were 12,369,000 persons engaged in agriculture. The first figure includes only the heads of households and the last only those who are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus excluding the younger children, most of the women, and the old people. One significant fact brought out by these figures is that there are on the average two persons engaged in agriculture per farm. Since there is no direct way of obtaining the number of persons in agricultural communities or of those dependent on agriculture for a living, the best available information on the agricultural element of the population is contained in the figures on urban and rural territory as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Of the 91,972,000 inhabitants of the United States in 1910, 42,623,000 lived in urban and 49,349,000 in rural territory; of the latter number 41,230,000 lived in the country, that is, outside of incorporated places.

COUNTRY, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION.

The census definition of urban population is that living in incorporated places of not less than 2,500 inhabitants. In New England, where a large number of distinctly urban districts are not incorporated, all the towns, which in this section are identical with what are elsewhere called townships, are included in urban territory provided their total population equals or exceeds 2,500. There is no doubt that some of the New England towns or townships having this minimum population include considerable areas of agricultural land and considerable numbers of farming population, but the error is probably not great in the aggregate.

A further classification of rural population, as thus defined, is made by drawing a line between the inhabitants of incorporated places of less than 2,500 and residents in the open country or unincorporated territory. If we use the Census term "rural" for the population outside of incorporated places (or New England towns) of 2,500 or more inhabitants, the population in incorporated places of less than 2,500 people might be called "village population," and that outside of all incorporated places might properly be called "country population." This country population would differ very little from the rural population in New England where all densely populated towns are excluded from the rural territory, but outside of this section the difference is considerable, the "village" population amounting to over 8,000,000 in the country as a whole.

Even the country population as here defined is not altogether agricultural, since it includes considerable numbers of persons engaged in mining, lumbering, etc., and also residents of villages that have not been incorporated, and of suburban districts. On the other hand, many farmers who live in incorporated villages and operate adjoining farms are omitted. These statistics of country population are, however, the nearest approach to a measure of the agricultural population that is available from existing data. The Census publishes these figures by States but they have never before been available by counties.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTRY, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION.

The diagram on this page shows country, village, and urban population for each State in the Union, the left side of the diagram being arranged in descending order of absolute numbers and the right side in descending order of percentages that the rural population forms of the total. The black sections on the left side refer to country population, the black and double hachured sections combined show the rural, and the entire bars show the total population. In this way the three items can all be read from a common base. A study of the bars representing absolute numbers shows that there are only four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio—with a population of over 4,000,000, and that in these four States the greater part of the population is urban. Other States in which urban population exceeds rural are Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, California, New Hampshire, Washington, Maine, Maryland, and Colorado. The other side of the diagram, where the percentage in rural and in country districts is shown, makes the rural and country population to appear very much more important because the percentage is largest in States where the total population is small. Thus, North Dakota, which is thirty-seventh in number of inhabitants, is first in percentage rural, having about 90 per cent rural and more than 70 per cent unincorporated. Nevada, which is at the very bottom of the list in total population is eighth in percentage rural, while New York, which is far in the lead in total population, is forty-fifth in percentage rural. There are in fact 34 States where the rural population forms more than half of the total, and of these, in 24 States the country population comprises the majority. Of the States where country population constitutes more than half of the total, only 10 are east of the Mississippi River, and they are all in the South—Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky, Florida; and even of the 34 States where rural population is in the majority there are only 5 additional States east of the Mississippi River—Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, and Delaware. Most of the northeastern States are thus predominantly urban.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRY POPULATION.

The map of the distribution of the country population (fig. 2) shows a marked contrast between the East and the West. Two lines marking stages of decreasing density may be noted: 58 per cent of the country population is found east of the Mississippi River and the Wabash and 91 per cent east of the 100th meridian. West of that meridian vast stretches of territory have a very sparse population with dense centers located only in the irrigated districts, while east of that meridian the density of country population is much greater and more uniform. A point of interest is that the density is actually greater in the South than in the North.* While the density of total population in the Southern States was 33.5 per square mile and in the Northern States 60.7 per square mile, the density of country population was 19.8 per square mile in the North and 23.1 per square mile in the South. The greatest concentration of country population is found in the agricultural counties of southeastern Pennsylvania, on Long Island, where the population is largely suburban, and in the coal mining counties of northeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania. The least density of country population is found in the southern end of Florida, in the Adirondack region of New York, and in the northern portions of Maine.

FIGURE 1 — URBAN VILLAGE AND COUNTRY POPULATION 1910

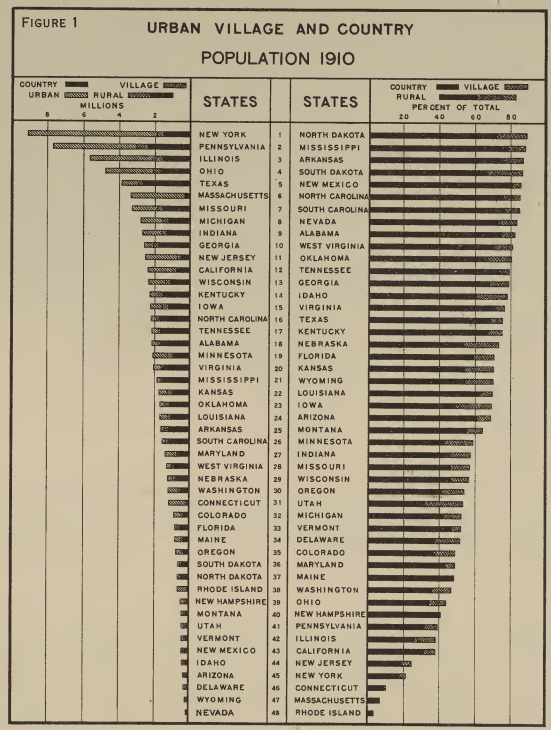


Figure 1.—The population outside of all incorporated places, regardless of size, is here designated as country population, while the population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants is called village population, and that of places with more than 2,500 inhabitants urban population. Country and village population combined constitute rural population as defined by the Census. The left side of the graph indicates that a few of the populous States contain many millions of people living in incorporated places, while outside of these States the numbers are comparatively small, and the right side of the graph shows that in a large number of the States the proportion of the population living in the country is more than 50 per cent and in some States reaches nearly 90 per cent.

* The States included in the North, South, and West are as follows:

North.	South.	West.
New England: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	South Atlantic: Delaware. Maryland. Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida.	Mountain: Montana. Idaho. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico. Arizona. Utah. Nevada.
Middle Atlantic: New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.	East South Central: Kentucky. Tennessee. Alabama. Mississippi.	Pacific: Washington. Oregon. California.
East North Central: Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin.	West South Central: Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma. Texas.	
West North Central: Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri. North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas.		

TABLE 1.—*Census figures for 1910.*

Section and State.	Density (population per square mile). Country.	Density (population per square mile). Total.	Average acreage per farm.	Per capita of country population.[1] Acres of improved land.	Per capita of country population.[1] Value of farm property.	Per capita of country population.[1] Value of farm products.
United States	13.9	30.9	138.1	11.6	$994	$122
The North	19.8	60.7	143.0	16.0	1,513	154
The South	23.1	33.5	114.4	7.4	443	88
The West	2.4	5.8	296.9	13.6	1,023	161
New England:						
Maine	11.9	24.8	104.9	6.6	561	88
New Hampshire	19.3	47.7	120.1	5.3	596	74
Vermont	18.4	39.0	142.6	9.7	867	137
Massachusetts	30.0	418.8	77.9	4.8	940	131
Rhode Island	16.8	508.5	83.8	9.9	1,837	230
Connecticut	23.6	231.3	81.5	8.7	1,399	182
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	33.1	191.2	102.2	9.4	921	128
New Jersey	53.8	337.7	76.9	3.8	531	85
Pennsylvania	54.7	171.0	84.8	5.2	511	65
East North Central:						
Ohio	40.5	117.0	88.6	11.7	1,153	135
Indiana	34.9	74.9	98.8	13.5	1,439	148
Illinois	26.5	100.6	129.1	18.9	2,628	208
Michigan	20.8	48.9	91.5	10.7	910	130
Wisconsin	19.7	42.2	118.9	10.9	1,295	141
West North Central:						
Minnesota	11.1	25.7	177.3	21.8	1,642	190
Iowa	19.9	40.0	156.3	26.7	3,387	242
Missouri	22.3	47.9	124.8	16.0	1,337	132
North Dakota	5.9	8.2	382.3	49.2	2,344	354
South Dakota	5.1	7.6	335.1	40.6	2,994	265
Nebraska	8.3	15.5	297.8	38.2	3,260	252
Kansas	11.2	20.7	244.0	32.6	2,220	215
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	38.8	103.0	95.9	9.4	829	117
Maryland	37.2	130.3	103.4	5.9	504	76
Virginia	30.6	51.2	105.9	6.7	425	66
West Virginia	35.8	50.8	103.7	6.4	366	47
North Carolina	34.2	45.3	88.4	5.3	322	78
South Carolina	38.1	49.7	76.6	5.3	338	106
Georgia	30.4	40.4	92.6	6.9	325	113
Florida	8.1	13.7	105.0	4.0	321	76
East South Central:						
Kentucky	38.5	57.0	85.6	9.3	501	83
Tennessee	38.6	52.4	81.5	6.8	380	67
Alabama	31.3	41.7	78.9	6.0	231	80
Mississippi	30.6	38.8	67.6	6.3	300	94
West South Central:						
Arkansas	22.8	30.0	81.1	6.7	334	89
Louisiana	23.1	36.5	86.6	5.0	287	62
Oklahoma	15.9	23.9	151.7	15.9	830	122
Texas	10.3	14.8	269.1	10.1	811	123
Mountain:						
Montana	1.4	2.6	516.7	17.5	1,677	163
Idaho	2.4	3.9	171.5	14.1	1,551	154
Wyoming	0.8	1.5	777.6	15.7	2,093	221
Colorado	2.9	7.7	293.1	14.5	1,652	155
New Mexico	2.1	2.7	315.9	5.6	606	48
Arizona	1.1	1.8	135.1	2.8	602	63
Utah	1.5	4.5	156.7	11.4	1,259	153
Nevada	0.5	0.7	1,009.6	12.6	1,013	118
Pacific:						
Washington	6.2	17.1	208.4	15.3	1,533	178
Oregon	2.9	7.0	256.8	15.5	1,914	185
California	4.8	15.3	316.7	15.1	2,139	200

[1] Population outside of incorporated places.

In making further comparisons in this table it should be kept in mind that the country population, on which the averages are based, is in many sections not altogether an agricultural population. Thus, the low averages in New Jersey and Pennsylvania can hardly be considered as indicative of

A table is here presented which shows the density of total and of country population per square mile; the average size of farms; and the average improved acreage, value of farm property, and of farm products per inhabitant of unincorporated territory, by States and sections. It has already been shown that while the density of total population is nearly twice as great in the North as in the South, the density of country population is greater in the South than in the North. The average size of farms is 143 acres in the North, as compared with 114 in the South, and the difference in improved acreage per inhabitant of unincorporated territory is even greater, 16 in the North and 7.4 in the South. The average value of farm property per inhabitant is $1,513 in the North and $443 in the South, and the average annual value of farm products $154 in the North as compared with $88 in the South. The density of population in the West is much smaller than in the other sections of the country and the average size of farms is much greater. The improved acreage per inhabitant, however, is smaller in the West than in the North, while the value of farm property and the value of farm products per inhabitant is slightly greater in the West. The conditions in the North and the South may be illustrated by comparing two typical States, Iowa and South Carolina:

	Density (population per square mile). Country.	Density (population per square mile). Total.	Average acreage per farm.	Per capita of country population. Acres of improved land.	Per capita of country population. Value of farm property.	Per capita of country population. Value of farm products.
Iowa	19.9	40.0	156.3	26.7	$3,387	$242
South Carolina	38.1	49.7	76.6	5.3	338	106

The density of country population was about twice as great in South Carolina as in Iowa and even the density of total population was greater in the southern State. On the other hand, the average size of farms was about twice as great in Iowa as in South Carolina and the acreage of improved land per inhabitant was five times as great. The greatest difference, however, is in the value of farm property per inhabitant of unincorporated territory, which was ten times as great in Iowa as in South Carolina, while the per capita value of farm products was nearly two and one-half times as great in the northern as in the southern State. It is a very significant fact that the denser country population in the Southern States has a much smaller farm investment and average improved acreage and also a smaller average value of farm products. In making further comparisons in this table it should be kept in mind that the country population, on which the averages are based, is in many sections not altogether an agricultural population. Thus, the low averages in New Jersey and Pennsylvania can hardly be considered as indicative of

FIGURE 2

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Texas	2,706,135	Oklahoma	1,196,412	Oregon	275,963
Pennsylvania	2,402,488	Iowa	1,106,002	New Mexico	269,117
Georgia	1,784,658	Wisconsin	1,091,289	Massachusetts	241,049
North Carolina	1,669,231	Louisiana	1,060,070	Montana	207,447
Ohio	1,649,948	Kansas	918,585	Idaho	196,815
Tennessee	1,609,804	Minnesota	890,248	New Hampshire	174,133
Alabama	1,608,151	West Virginia	860,479	Vermont	167,652
New York	1,578,826	California	754,750	Arizona	124,688
Kentucky	1,545,291	Nebraska	688,070	Utah	119,773
Missouri	1,535,719	Maryland	668,271	Connecticut	118,905
Illinois	1,490,160	New Jersey	479,652	Wyoming	79,259
Virginia	1,472,109	Florida	446,080	Delaware	76,210
Mississippi	1,419,484	Washington	415,928	Nevada	59,686
Indiana	1,357,584	North Dakota	415,800	Rhode Island	17,966
Michigan	1,197,174	South Dakota	389,596		
Arkansas	1,197,004	Maine	364,991	Total	41,229,539
South Carolina	1,161,306	Colorado	297,427		

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Figure 2.—This map shows the concentration of country population in the portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River and the Wabash. From this line to the 100th meridian west longitude the population is less dense, except in the Black Prairie of Texas, while west of the 100th meridian the population is sparse, except in irrigated districts and several regions on the Pacific slope. It is significant that the country population is denser in the mountainous section of eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, where only a small proportion of the land is in crops, than it is in Illinois and Iowa, where practically all the land is farmed. Country population is also considerably denser in the Cotton Belt than in the Corn Belt.

poor agricultural conditions, because the country population in these States is, to a very considerable extent, a suburban, industrial, and mining population.

The proportion of the population which lives in the open country is greatest in the South, especially in the Southern Appalachian region of eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, and southwestern Virginia, in the Great Plains region, and in Nevada (fig. 6). The areas where the country people are of least relative numerical importance are southern New England, which is predominantly industrial, northern Illinois, eastern Iowa, Utah, California, and Washington, in which regions a large proportion of the population live in villages and small cities. It should be remembered in this connection that the proportions would be even lower in the northeast than indicated on this map, if the industrial and mining population of unincorporated places were excluded.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND VILLAGE POPULATION.

Figure 3 shows the general distribution of the population of the United States in 1910 by place of residence. It appears that of the 91,972,000 inhabitants, 42,623,000 lived in urban territory and 49,349,000 in rural territory. Of this number, 8,119,000 were in incorporated villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants and 41,230,000 lived in the open country. The urban exceeded the country population by about one and one-half millions, the two constituting together about 10-11ths of the total population, while the semi-urban or village population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants constituted about 1-11th. It is noteworthy that the three cities of more than a million inhabitants, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, had a larger total population than the 11,784 places of less than 2,500 inhabitants.

The location of the cities of different size groups is shown on the map in Figure 5, in which the cities are represented by circles approximately proportionate to their size. This map, together with the one showing the location of the population of towns and villages of under 2,500 inhabitants (fig. 4), are important from an agricultural standpoint in that they indicate the location of the markets. The most significant feature of the distribution of village population is perhaps that it shows the most even density of the three maps. While the cities are concentrated very largely in the northeast, with a few cities scattered through the entire country, and the country population shows a markedly greater density in the East than in the West, this is not true to the same extent of the village population. There are very few counties in the United States that contain no villages, so that nearly all farmers have this limited market within comparatively easy reach. The aggregate population of these nearly 12,000 villages, however, as stated before, does not equal the population of the three largest cities in the country.

It should be noted that the city map shows a circle for each city, while the maps showing village and country population have a dot for each 1,000 inhabitants. The

FIGURE 3

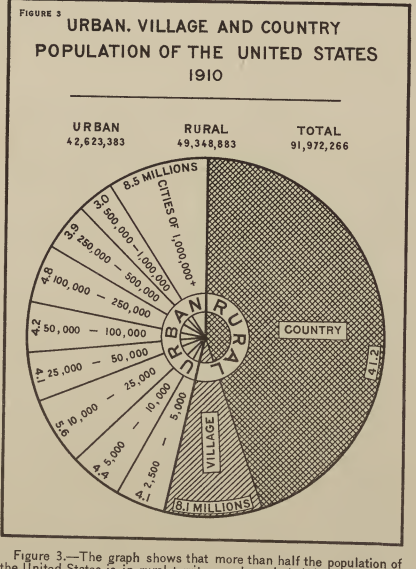


Figure 3.—The graph shows that more than half the population of the United States is in rural territory and nearly half is living in the open country. The three cities of a million or more inhabitants—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—have eight and one-half million inhabitants, a larger number than is found in any other urban group. The other classes of cities comprise approximately equal shares of the total population.

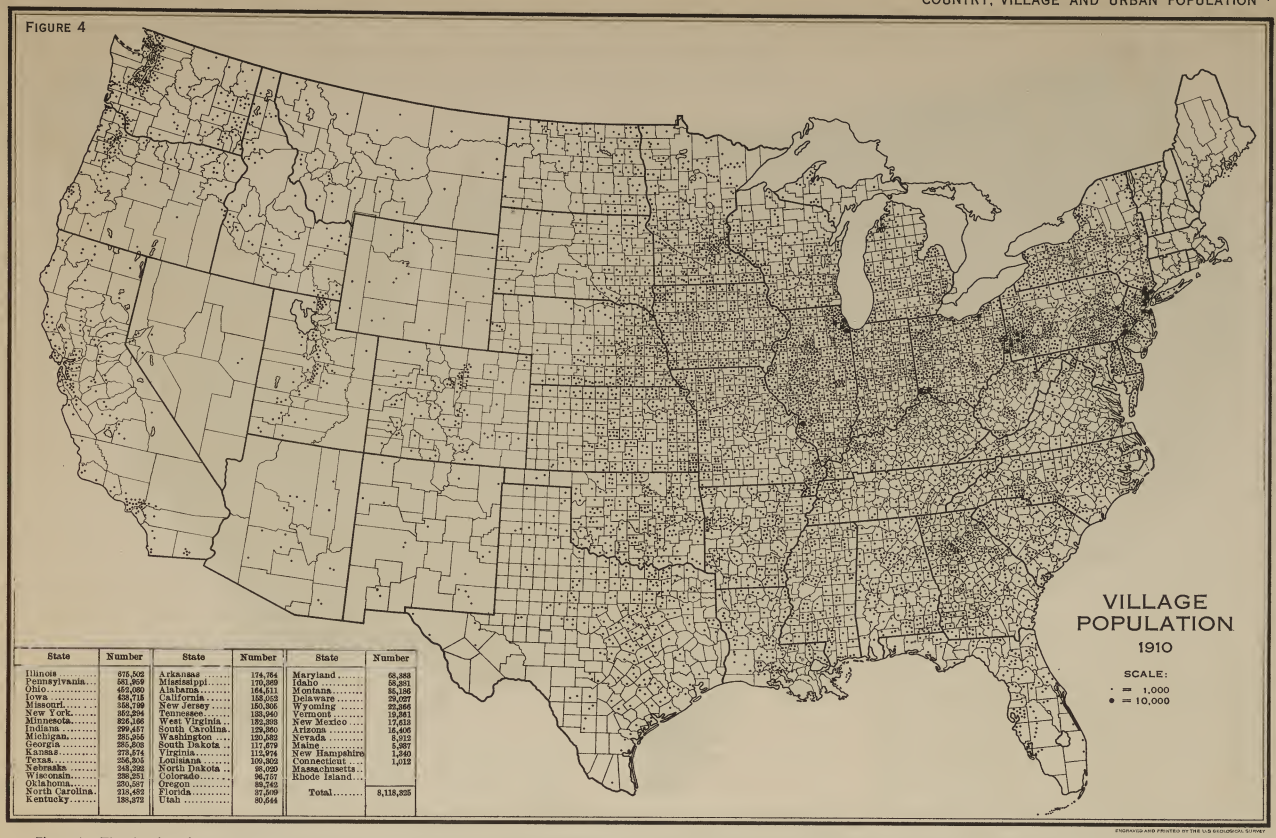
reason for this is that the cities occupy less space than it is possible to show on a map, while the rural and open-country population is scattered through a county. San Francisco and Los Angeles are the only cities west of the 100th meridian that have over 250,000 inhabitants. There are only five cities of the next lower class of 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants in this section, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Spokane, and Denver. The concentration of the smaller places, those of 50,000 to 100,000, of 25,000 to 50,000, of 10,000 to 25,000, and of 2,500 to 10,000 in the eastern half of the United States is even greater than that of the larger cities. The population of the West consists largely of dwellers in the open country and in a few large cities with a comparatively small number of small cities and villages, while in the East a large proportion of cities of all sizes is to be found.

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN COUNTRY POPULATION.

The population of the United States increased between 1900 and 1910 by 15,978,000, or 21 per cent, a percentage increase that was slightly higher than that in the preceding decade and lower than that in any other decade since 1790, the date of the First Census. Of this increase, 11,014,000 was in urban territory, the population of which showed an increase of 34.8 per cent, and 4,964,000 was in rural territory, with an increase of 11.2 per cent. The urban population of the country has thus increased at a rate more than three times as great as the rural population. The increase in the country population amounted to 2,281,000, or only 5.9 per cent, so that the population in the open country showed a lower rate of increase than that of any other portion of the population. It may be mentioned here that between one-third and two-fifths of the growth of urban population during the decade is due to migration from rural to urban districts, so that to this extent the rural districts have contributed to the building up of cities at the expense of open-country population.

Figure 7 shows the absolute number and the percentage of increase or decrease in the country population by States. It will be noted that 34 States showed increases and 14 States decreases. The greatest absolute increase was in Oklahoma, followed by Texas, North Dakota, Washington, Pennsylvania, California, North Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, West Virginia, Louisiana, and New Mexico, these 12 States being the only ones showing an increase of over 100,000. It will be noted that Pennsylvania is the only industrial State in this list; in fact, of the entire list of States showing an increase in country population, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, and Massachusetts are the only four that are located in the northeastern portion of the United States, and the increases in Maine and Massachusetts were very small. The increases in these States are not in agricultural, but in industrial, mining, or suburban population. The greatest percentages of increase are to be found in the newer States, Nevada, with over 80 per cent, being in the lead, followed by Oklahoma with 70 per cent, North Dakota and Washington with about 68 per cent,

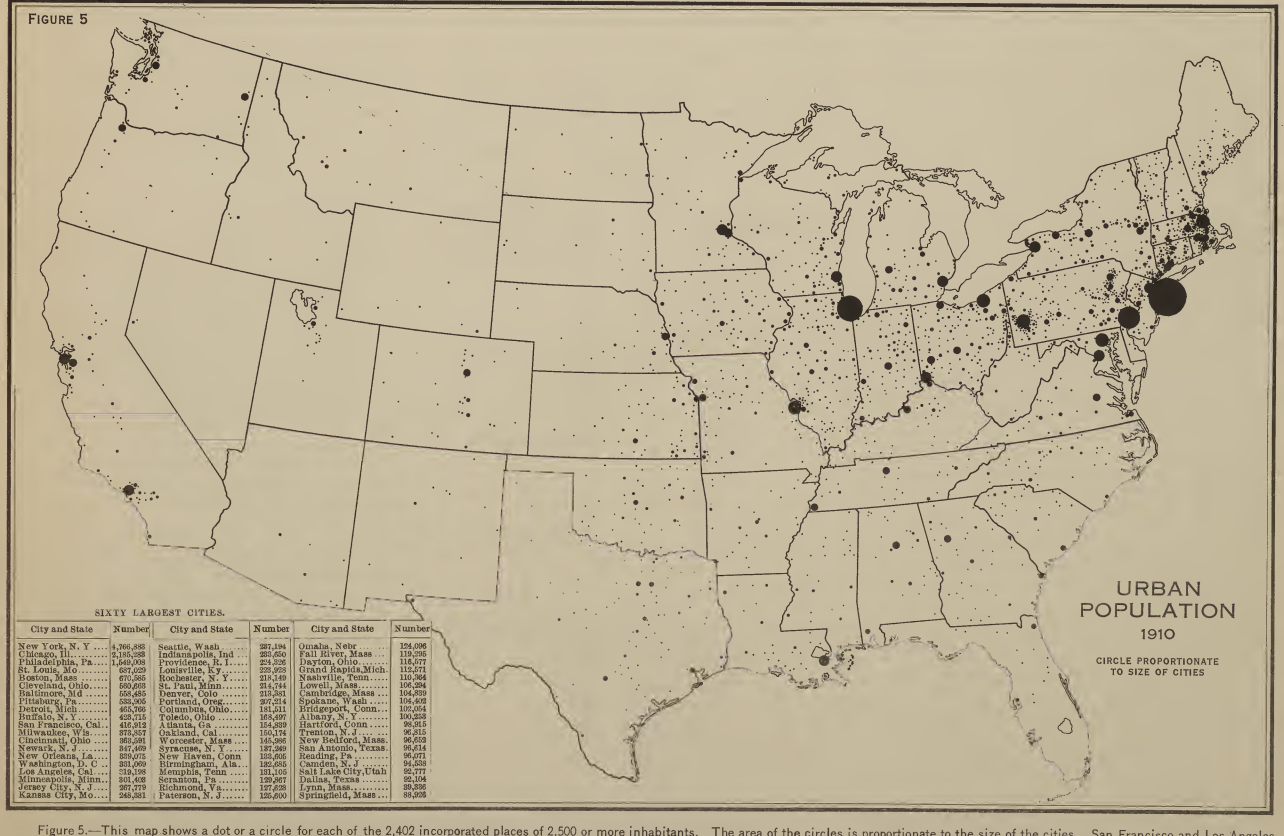
FIGURE 4



State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Illinois	675,502	Arkansas	174,764	Maryland	58,383
Pennsylvania	561,959	Mississippi	170,969	Idaho	58,331
Ohio	482,060	Alabama	164,511	Montana	35,126
Iowa	428,715	California	153,033	Delaware	29,027
Missouri	358,799	New Jersey	150,806	Wyoming	22,366
New York	352,204	Tennessee	138,940	Vermont	19,561
Minnesota	326,166	West Virginia	132,393	New Mexico	17,613
Indiana	299,457	South Carolina	129,980	Arizona	16,406
Michigan	285,956	Washington	120,582	Nevada	8,913
Georgia	265,503	South Dakota	117,579	Maine	5,987
Kansas	273,574	Virginia	113,974	New Hampshire	1,940
Texas	256,305	Louisiana	109,803	Connecticut	1,012
Nebraska	243,222	North Dakota	86,020	Massachusetts	
Wisconsin	238,251	Colorado	76,757	Rhode Island	
Oklahoma	220,567	Oregon	58,743	Total	8,118,825
North Carolina	218,482	Florida	37,509		
Kentucky	188,372	Utah	30,644		

Figure 4.—The dots in this map show the distribution of the population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants. While this population is somewhat denser in the East than in the West, the contrast is not so great as is the case for the country or for the city population. The densest region of this village population is in the Middle Western States, and the densest spots are in the neighborhood of large cities—New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. These widely scattered villages provide an important local market for the products of the farms in the adjoining open country districts.

FIGURE 5

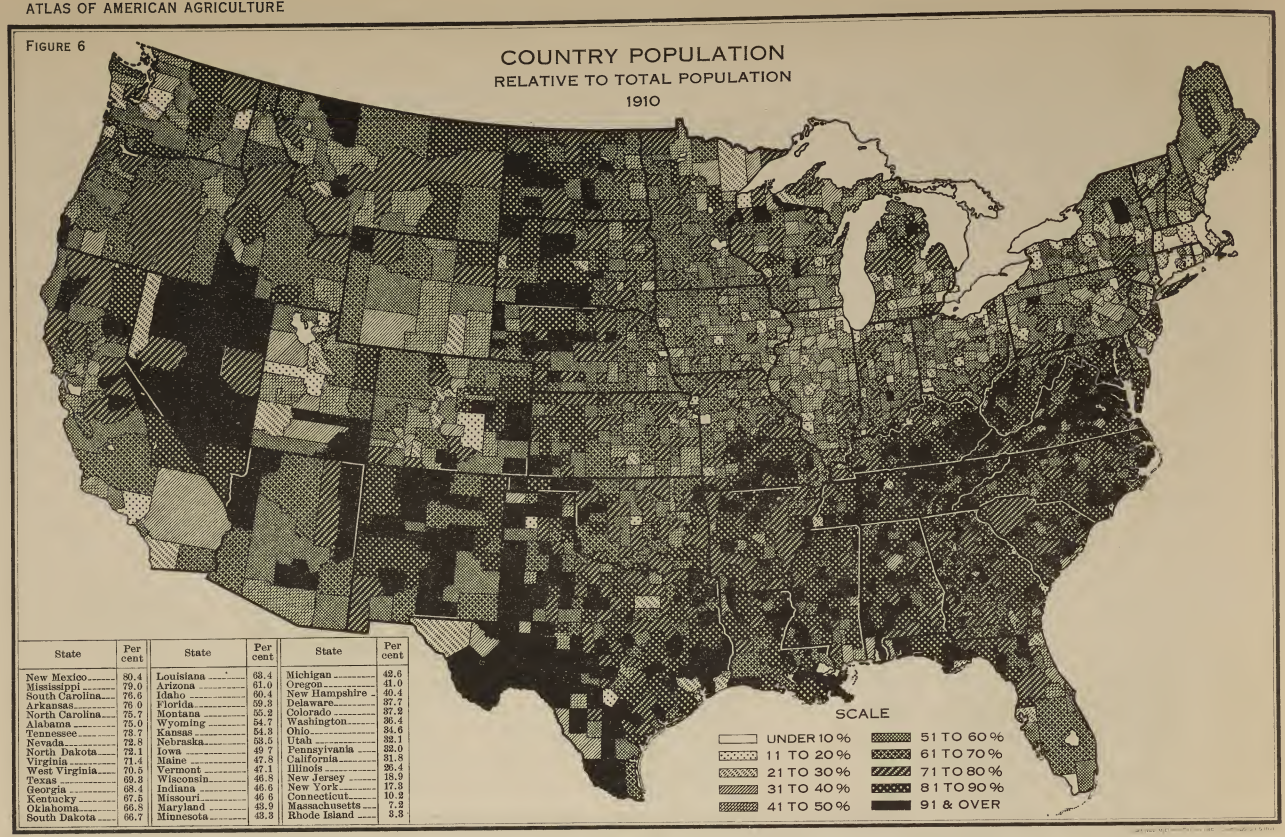


SIXTY LARGEST CITIES.

City and State	Number	City and State	Number	City and State	Number
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	Omaha, Nebr.	124,096
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	Fall River, Mass.	119,295
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	Providence, R. I.	224,326	Dayton, Ohio	116,577
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	Louisville, Ky.	223,928	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571
Boston, Mass.	670,585	Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	Nashville, Tenn.	110,364
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	Lowell, Mass.	106,294
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	Denver, Colo.	213,381	Cambridge, Mass.	104,839
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	Portland, Oreg.	207,214	Spokane, Wash.	104,402
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	Columbus, Ohio	181,511	Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	Toledo, Ohio	168,497	Albany, N. Y.	100,253
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	Hartford, Conn.	98,915
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	Trenton, N. J.	96,815
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	Worcester, Mass.	145,986	New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
Newark, N. J.	347,469	Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	San Antonio, Texas	96,614
New Orleans, La.	339,075	New Haven, Conn.	133,605	Reading, Pa.	96,071
Washington, D. C.	331,069	Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	Camden, N. J.	94,538
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	Dallas, Texas	92,104
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	Richmond, Va.	127,628	Lynn, Mass.	89,336
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	Springfield, Mass.	88,926

Figure 5.—This map shows a dot or a circle for each of the 2,402 incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The area of the circles is proportionate to the size of the cities. San Francisco and Los Angeles are the only cities of over 250,000 population west of the 100th meridian, and Oakland, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and Denver are the only other cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in that half of the country. A large proportion of the cities of all sizes are concentrated in the northeastern quarter of the United States, and all of the cities having as many as half a million inhabitants are in this section. The great importance of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia as markets for agricultural products is apparent from the map. The scale of this map is only one-tenth that of the maps of country and village population—that is, the circles representing the cities would cover ten times the area or be somewhat over three times their present diameter if the three maps were drawn on the same scale.

FIGURE 6



State	Per cent	State	Per cent	State	Per cent
New Mexico	80.4	Louisiana	63.4	Michigan	42.6
Mississippi	79.0	Arizona	61.0	Oregon	41.0
South Carolina	76.6	Idaho	60.4	New Hampshire	40.4
Arkansas	76.0	Florida	59.8	Delaware	37.7
North Carolina	75.7	Montana	55.2	Colorado	37.2
Alabama	75.0	Wyoming	54.7	Washington	36.4
Tennessee	73.7	Kansas	54.3	Ohio	34.6
Nevada	72.8	Nebraska	53.5	Utah	32.1
North Dakota	72.1	Iowa	49.7	Pennsylvania	32.0
Virginia	71.4	Maine	47.8	California	31.8
West Virginia	70.5	Vermont	47.1	Illinois	26.4
Texas	69.3	Wisconsin	46.8	New Jersey	18.9
Georgia	68.4	Indiana	46.6	New York	17.3
Kentucky	67.5	Missouri	46.6	Connecticut	10.2
Oklahoma	66.8	Maryland	43.9	Massachusetts	7.2
South Dakota	66.7	Minnesota	43.3	Rhode Island	3.3

Figure 6.—This map indicates the relative importance of country population in each locality. The industrial Northeast shows the smallest proportion of country population, and even the leading agricultural States of Illinois and Iowa have less than half of their population living in the open country. The highest proportions are in the South and in portions of the West. When agricultural population is considered the contrast between the Northeast and the other sections of the country is even greater than the map would indicate, since a considerable proportion of the country population in the industrial States is engaged in mining and in factory work.

New Mexico with 62 per cent, and Idaho with 55 per cent. These are the only States with an increase of over 50 per cent. The States showing a decrease in country population include eight of the most important agricultural States, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas. New York, four of the New England States—Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—and one State on the northern border of the South—Tennessee—are also included. It will be noted that the decreases were numerically most important in the five principal agricultural States, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

Figures 8 and 9 show the increases and the decreases of country population, by counties. The fact that stands out most prominently in the map showing decrease is that this has occurred for the most part in the most prosperous agricultural regions of the United States. The region that shows the greatest decrease is located in the Corn and Winter Wheat Belt, and spreads into the Hay and Pasture Province and the Spring Wheat Region. There are a few counties in the West that show decreases, and scattered counties in the boll weevil sections of the South, notably in the Black Prairie of Alabama and Mississippi, along the lower Mississippi River, and in some eastern counties of Texas. A significant comparison may be made between this map showing the decrease in country population and the maps showing the decrease in the number of farms of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 acres. Country population is decreasing mostly in the regions where a prosperous farming community has found it advantageous to consolidate smaller farms into larger, in order to secure the full benefit of the use of machinery and of large scale production. Farm management surveys have clearly established the fact that the labor income of farmers increases up to a certain point directly with the size of the farm business, and the decrease in country population is largely indicative of the adaptation on the part of the farmers to this economic condition. The increased use of machinery in these regions is indicated by the fact that in the five States showing the greatest decrease in country population, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, there were, in 1900, 5.7 horses per 100 acres in crops, while in 1910 the number increased to 6.5. Some allowance must also be made for the decreased average size of the farm family.

The map showing increases in country population is complementary to the one just discussed, and it is to be observed that the South and the West contain the greatest increases. The heaviest increases are in Oklahoma, which was undergoing settlement during the decade, and in the bituminous coal region of southwestern Pennsylvania. Monroe county in Iowa shows a large increase as a result of a temporary coal mining boom. There are important increases shown in the western portions of North and South Dakota, in Washington, and in many of the counties of California. The largest area of increase in country population, however, is in the Cotton Belt.

FIGURE 7

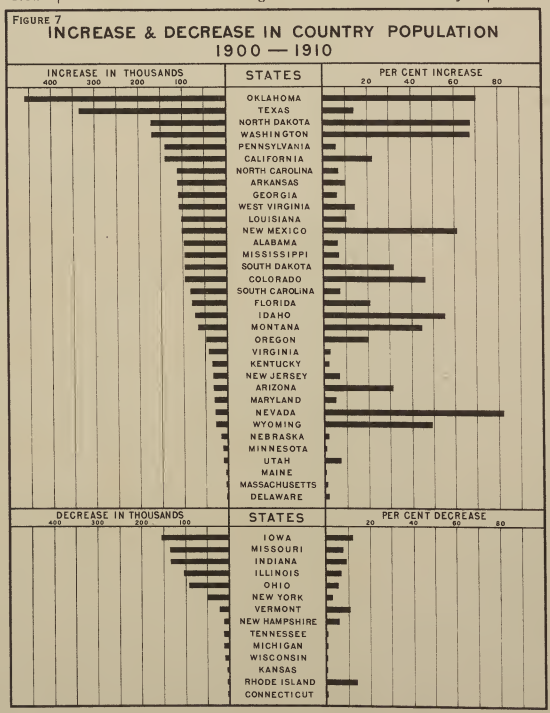


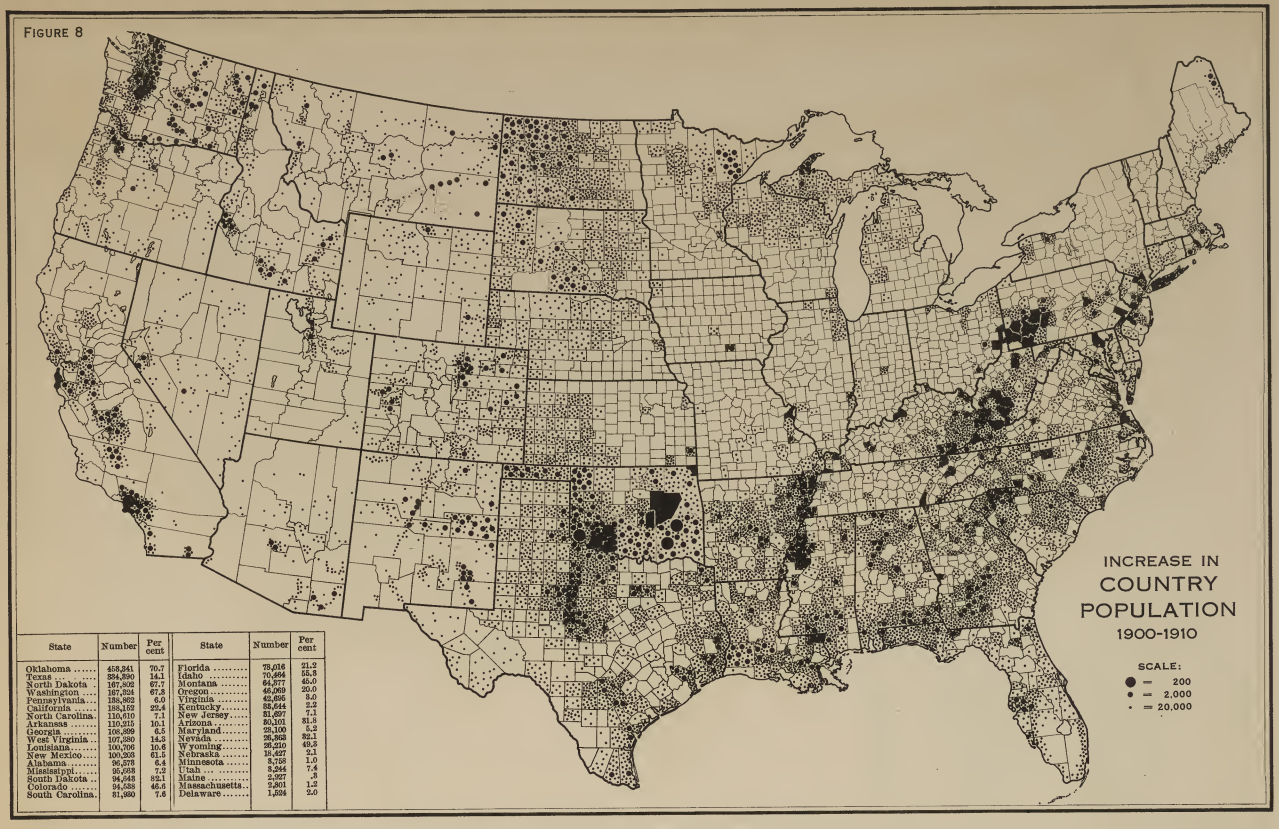
Figure 7.—Thirty-four States showed increases in country population between 1900 and 1910, the greatest absolute increase being in Oklahoma and the greatest percentage of increase in Nevada. The States showing increases of over 50 per cent were Nevada, Oklahoma, Washington, North Dakota, New Mexico, and Idaho. The fourteen States showing decreases are listed in the lower part of the graph. Among these Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and New York are the most important. It will be noted that the decreases in rural population have occurred in the most prosperous agricultural States.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL POPULATION.

The population of the United States may be divided into three important classes: The native white stock, the foreign white stock, and the negro. The Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhites are numerically unimportant. The diagram in figure 11 shows the composition of the urban and of the rural population of the United States. It should be noted that all of the following discussion deals with the rural population as defined by the Census; that is, of the population outside of incorporated places and of New England towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants. No figures relating to composition are available for country population. The limitations of available statistical data make it necessary to show as native stock all the native whites of native parentage, because the statistics do not go back of the second generation, and the grandchildren of immigrants are perforce counted as native stock.

The native white element of the population formed 41.9 per cent of the urban population, but comprised nearly two-thirds, 64.1 per cent, of the rural population. The negroes, being largely residents of the South, are more than twice as prominent in the rural as in the urban population, while in the case of the foreign stock the situation is reversed, since this element forms only about one-fifth of the rural population and a little over a half of the urban. It will be noted that the foreign stock is divided into persons who were themselves born abroad and those one or both of whose parents were immigrants. In the rural districts the foreign born constitute 7.5 per cent and the natives of foreign or mixed parentage, to use census terminology, 13.3 per cent, while in the urban districts 22.6 per cent of the population were foreign born and 29 per cent were natives of foreign or mixed parentage. The estimate that about one-third of the urban growth of the country during the decade 1900–1910 was due to migration from foreign countries to American cities is consistent with this diagram.

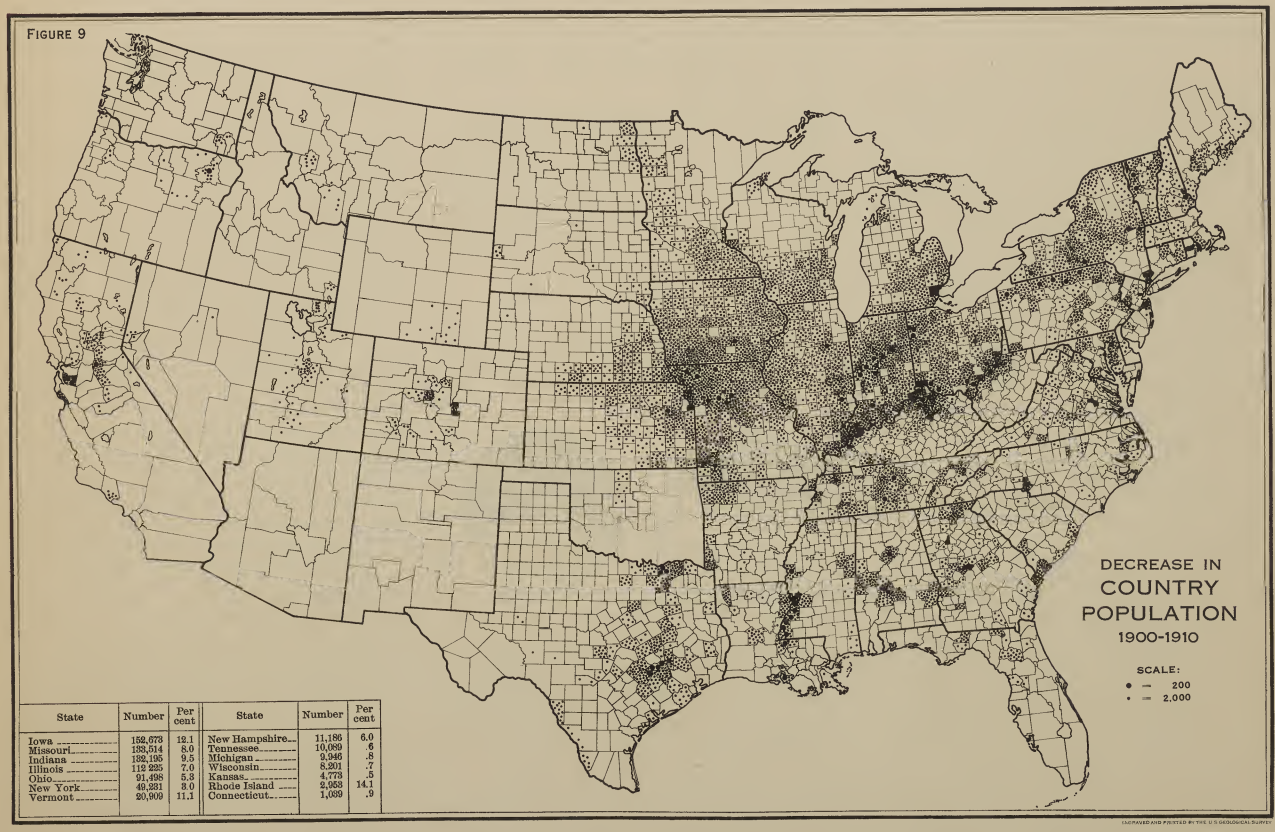
FIGURE 8



State	Number	Per cent	State	Number	Per cent
Oklahoma	458,241	70.7	Florida	73,016	21.2
Texas	384,930	14.1	Idaho	70,464	55.8
North Dakota	167,802	67.7	Montana	64,377	45.0
Washington	167,524	67.5	Oregon	46,969	20.0
Pennsylvania	138,862	6.0	Virginia	42,696	3.0
California	135,102	22.4	Kentucky	38,644	2.2
North Carolina	110,610	7.1	New Jersey	31,697	7.1
Arkansas	110,315	10.1	Arizona	30,101	31.8
Georgia	106,399	6.5	Maryland	28,106	5.2
West Virginia	107,380	14.3	Nevada	26,858	82.1
Louisiana	100,706	10.6	Wyoming	26,210	49.3
New Mexico	100,303	61.5	Nebraska	18,427	2.1
Alabama	96,278	6.4	Minnesota	8,758	1.0
Mississippi	95,693	7.2	Utah	8,244	7.4
South Dakota	94,643	82.1	Maine	2,927	.8
Colorado	94,583	46.6	Massachusetts	2,801	1.2
South Carolina	81,480	7.6	Delaware	1,524	2.0

Figure 8.—A large proportion of the counties of the United States showed increases in country population between 1900 and 1910. Country population increased around the cities, owing to the development of suburban transportation; in southwestern Pennsylvania, where the increase was in the mining population; in the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky, where large families are still the rule; along the Southern Coastal Plain; in northern Michigan and Minnesota and throughout most of the western half of the country, especially in Oklahoma, California, and Washington, in which regions the increase was due to recent agricultural development.

FIGURE 9



State	Number	Per cent	State	Number	Per cent
Iowa	152,673	12.1	New Hampshire	11,186	6.0
Missouri	133,514	8.0	Tennessee	10,089	.6
Indiana	132,195	9.5	Michigan	9,946	.8
Illinois	112 225	7.0	Wisconsin	8,201	.7
Ohio	91,498	5.3	Kansas	4,773	.5
New York	49,321	3.0	Rhode Island	2,933	14.1
Vermont	20,909	11.1	Connecticut	1,039	.9

Figure 9.—The decrease in country population between 1900 and 1910 occurred chiefly in the most fertile sections of the country, notably in the Corn Belt, along the Ohio River, in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee, in the Black Prairie of Alabama and Mississippi, and in the older settled portion of the Spring Wheat Region. Country population decreased also in New York and New England, except in counties located near the cities, and in several of the counties in the West. Decreases in county population are largely the result of the increase in the size of the farm unit, caused by the adoption by the farmers of the most efficient methods of production, and also to the diminishing size of the average farm family.

FIGURE 10

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	2,099,535	West Virginia	871,482	Colorado	244,692
Texas	2,044,756	Kansas	859,768	New Mexico	221,186
Ohio	1,878,191	Michigan	784,039	South Dakota	206,729
Missouri	1,618,912	Mississippi	660,468	Idaho	169,791
Kentucky	1,589,706	Louisiana	559,070	Massachusetts	141,191
Illinois	1,479,511	South Carolina	550,639	North Dakota	139,647
Tennessee	1,402,418	Nebraska	481,196	Vermont	137,627
Indiana	1,354,338	Wisconsin	477,226	New Hampshire	126,520
North Carolina	1,290,902	California	458,374	Montana	106,358
New York	1,274,918	Maryland	452,246	Utah	96,104
Georgia	1,168,665	New Jersey	869,947	Delaware	76,496
Oklahoma	1,067,281	Minnesota	836,760	Connecticut	64,318
Virginia	1,042,098	Florida	292,818	Wyoming	58,931
Alabama	998,078	Washington	290,532	Arizona	55,324
Arkansas	955,776	Maine	264,881	Nevada	26,664
Iowa	907,949	Oregon	246,778	Rhode Island	11,888

Figure 10.—The rural native white population of native parentage is distributed throughout the country in a way similar to that of the total rural population, except that in the Coastal Plain portion of the southern States, where the climate is warm and the negroes are an important part of the population, the density of the native whites is much less than in other regions. A comparison of Figures 10, 12, and 13 brings out the fact that the native whites of native parentage are still the predominating element in the rural population of the United States. This element of the population, however, includes a large number of grandchildren of immigrants.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE WHITE, FOREIGN WHITE, AND NEGRO STOCK.

The three maps (figs. 10, 12, and 13) show the actual distribution of the three elements of rural population. These maps are based on Census data but the Census has never published the information by counties. The map for the native white stock shows the same general distinction between East and West that is shown on most of the population and agricultural maps; that is, the population west of the one hundredth meridian is very much sparser than that east of that meridian. There is a very great concentration of rural population of native stock in the industrial portions of Pennsylvania where the rural population is for the most part not agricultural but is largely living in small incorporated towns. On the other hand, through Ohio, Indiana, and southern Illinois, where the concentration is also heavy, it is, except near the larger cities, representative of the agricultural population in those States. Rural population of native white stock is rather thinly distributed in the upper Mississippi Valley where the farms are larger than in the eastern States and where also rural population of foreign stock becomes very important. There is also a markedly thin distribution of the rural population of native white stock throughout the Cotton Belt, except along the upper Piedmont of the Carolinas and Georgia and in the Black Waxy Prairie of Texas.

The rural population of foreign stock is notably concentrated in the northeastern portion of the United States. The principal points of concentration are around New York City, in the industrial and mining portions of Pennsylvania, near Buffalo, near Cleveland, near Chicago, near St. Louis, near Minneapolis and St. Paul, and near Los Angeles and San Francisco. All these large cities have a large suburban population of foreign stock engaged to a considerable extent in intensive farming to supply the city demand for vegetables. The spring wheat region and the northwestern portion of the Corn Belt show the presence of large numbers of rural inhabitants of foreign stock. These are for the most part of Scandinavian and German origin and represent a very considerable proportion of the agricultural population of these regions. In the western States rural population of foreign stock is fairly dense relative to the total population. Rural population of foreign stock is notably thin throughout the old South, Oklahoma and Texas, where the negroes are less numerous, being the only southern States in which the numbers are at all considerable. The rural population of foreign stock in Texas is to a very large extent of Mexican origin although there are a considerable number of Germans, many of whom came from Russia to that State. In Oklahoma there is a considerable German rural population, also largely of Russian origin.

The negro rural population is concentrated in the southeastern portion of the country, coextensive in a general way with the Cotton Belt. Statistics by counties show that there was in the decade 1900–1910 a tendency among the Negroes to move southward, due in large measure to the development of cotton culture, through the use of fertilizers, on the lower Coastal Plain. The area of most rapid negro increase in this period embraces the greater part of Florida and the southern counties of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. In general, it is true that a wide belt of area in which negro increase has been rapid encircles the Gulf from southern Florida to eastern Texas. This lies south of the region of maximum density of negro population in 1910. A number of counties in the "Black Belt," in fact, decreased in negro population during the decade 1900–1910.

FIGURE 11 COMPOSITION OF URBAN AND OF RURAL POPULATION

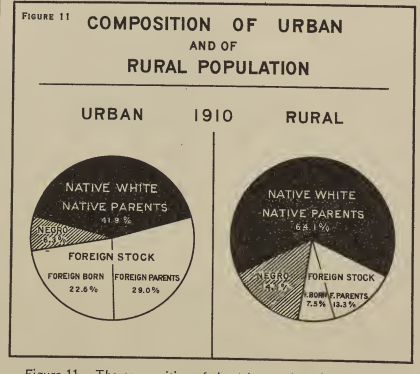


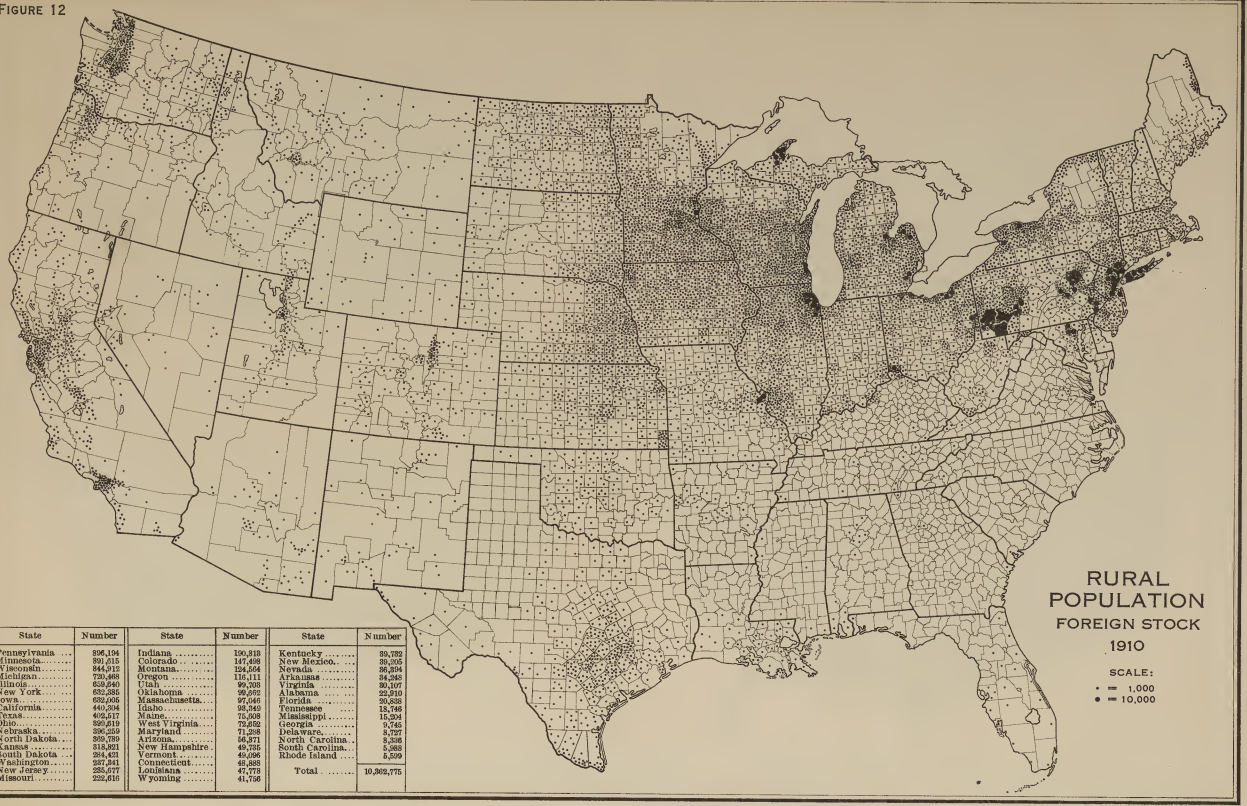
Figure 11.—The composition of the urban and of the rural population of the United States is shown by the two circles in this graph. The much greater relative importance of the native element, both white and negro, in the rural districts is sharply brought out, the foreign stock forming only about one-fifth of the rural population, while of the urban it forms more than one-half. The native whites of native parents, it will be noted, in spite of immigration and the large number of negroes in the United States, still form about two-thirds of the population of rural districts, while in the cities this element is in the minority, with only about two-fifths of the population.

Throughout the greater portion of the region of relatively low density, lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Ohio River, the negro population also decreased between 1900 and 1910. The decreases in the negro population in this region and those which occurred over large portions of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, are accounted for in part by migration into northern States. However, the population changes for the decade in the South as a whole indicate for the negro population a decided drift southward. Considering the region east of the Mississippi River the area of rapid increase lies to the south, and the area of decrease to the north of the area of maximum density of negro population, the increase within the "Black Belt" being generally below the average for the South. Considerable areas of rapid increase are to be found also in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, indicating that in addition to the movement southward of the "Black Belt" there was during the decade, 1900–1910, a negro migration westward across the Mississippi.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

A study of the educational conditions in the rural districts would relate to one of the most important facts in rural life. Such a study would have to take into consideration not only the number and accessibility of schools but also the efficiency of the teaching staff, the character of the curriculum, the length of the school term, and the regularity of attendance. Unfortunately, no comprehensive material of this sort is available for the country as a whole. A Census inquiry into the number of persons attending school is the only measure of educational opportunities that is available for any large group of the population. The answers to this question give no clue as to the amount and character of education but simply indicate that a certain number of persons have been reported by the enumerator as attending school during the year 1909–10. There is no doubt, therefore, that the number who are receiving schooling, according to Census returns, is the maximum number, since all kinds of schools, no matter how good or how bad, no matter how long the term or how short, are included. Conversely, if the number or proportion not attending school is given, the figures indicate the minimum of the population that is not receiving any schooling whatever. Since the figures for those not attending school thus refer to a more distinct condition, they are considered more significant, and the set of four maps, figs. 14–17, as well as the diagram, fig. 18, refer to the proportion not attending school. It will be noticed that the figures refer to children 10 to 14 years of age, this age group being selected because it is the age group of maximum school attendance and those who are not at school between 10 and 14 years of age are likely never to have been at school and never to go to school in their older years. In connection with the diagram,

FIGURE 12



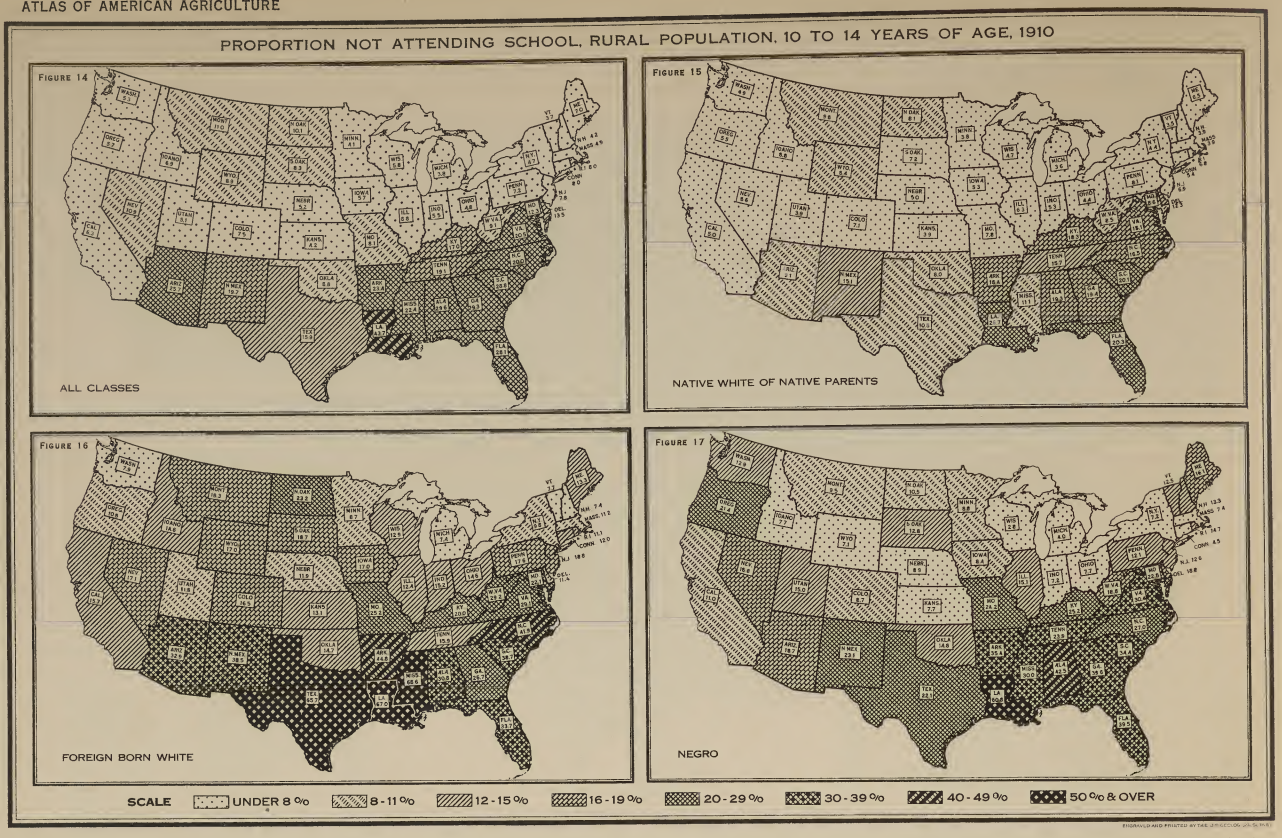
State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	896,194	Indiana	190,818	Kentucky	89,789
Minnesota	891,615	Colorado	147,498	New Mexico	89,205
Wisconsin	844,913	Montana	124,564	Nevada	86,294
Michigan	730,468	Oregon	116,111	Arkansas	84,245
Illinois	659,540	Utah	99,703	Virginia	80,107
New York	632,385	Oklahoma	99,697	Alabama	22,910
Iowa	632,005	Massachusetts	97,046	Florida	20,838
California	440,304	Idaho	96,249	Tennessee	18,746
Texas	402,517	Maine	75,308	Mississippi	15,204
Ohio	396,819	West Virginia	72,852	Georgia	9,745
Nebraska	386,259	Maryland	71,288	Delaware	8,797
North Dakota	359,789	Arizona	56,371	North Carolina	8,336
Kansas	318,921	New Hampshire	49,795	South Carolina	5,983
South Dakota	284,421	Vermont	49,096	Rhode Island	5,599
Washington	267,841	Connecticut	48,888		
New Jersey	235,077	Louisiana	47,778	Total	10,362,775
Missouri	222,616	Wyoming	41,756		

Figure 12.—The foreign stock in rural districts is much more evenly distributed through the United States than the total foreign stock, but it is notable that this element is very sparse in the southern States and that the points of greatest density are in the neighborhood of large cities, where the population is less agricultural than industrial or suburban. The dense distribution in southwestern Pennsylvania is in mining and mill districts. The figures on which the map is based include persons born abroad and persons born in the United States one or both of whose parents were foreign born. No figures are available to show the distribution of the third generation of immigrants.

FIGURE 13

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Georgia	956,161	Ohio	29,170	Wisconsin	759
Mississippi	914,120	New Jersey	24,933	Arizona	509
Alabama	751,679	Illinois	23,511	Minnesota	506
South Carolina	704,141	Delaware	20,024	Rhode Island	474
North Carolina	561,868	Kansas	17,834	Maine	439
Louisiana	559,029	New York	16,705	Nevada	412
Virginia	512,978	Indiana	11,895	South Dakota	405
Texas	511,185	Iowa	5,197	Montana	379
Arkansas	383,744	Michigan	4,959	North Dakota	311
Tennessee	322,582	California	3,246	Vermont	280
Florida	220,023	Massachusetts	2,812	Oregon	223
Kentucky	155,025	Colorado	2,094	Idaho	225
Maryland	183,020	Washington	1,959	New Hampshire	208
Oklahoma	100,630	Connecticut	1,216	Utah	185
Missouri	52,990	Wyoming	1,194		
West Virginia	48,793	Nebraska	1,068	United States	7,133,534
Pennsylvania	37,586	New Mexico	833		

Figure 13.—This map shows the distribution of the negroes in rural districts. In general this distribution is very similar to that of cotton production, except in Texas and Oklahoma, but it reaches considerably farther north. The densest distribution is in the more fertile regions of South Carolina, central Alabama, and along the Mississippi River in Mississippi and Arkansas. There are considerable numbers of negroes in the rural districts of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, and also in Missouri. Scattering numbers appear as far north as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The negroes who have migrated farther north and those who have gone west are for the most part city dwellers.



Figures 14-17.—The four small maps above show the proportion of children 10 to 14 years of age who were not attending school during the year 1909-1910, for all classes of rural population and for the three principal elements of the population. Among the native whites of native parentage the proportion not attending school in nearly two-thirds of the States was less than 10 per cent. Among the foreign-born whites and among the negroes the proportions not attending school are much higher and in some of the States they are very high. In many of these States compulsory education laws have been enacted since 1910 and a similar map for 1917 would doubtless show a smaller proportion of children out of school.

fig. 18, it may be mentioned that the showing made by the rural population, of which 14.2 per cent were reported as not attending school as compared with 8.3 of the urban population, is partially due to the fact that school attendance is likely to begin later in life among rural dwellers and to continue up to a later age. Thus, the proportion not attending school for persons between 15 and 17 years of age was 56.2 per cent among the urban as compared with 43.4 among the rural dwellers; and even in the later age group of 18 to 20, at which 87.5 per cent of the urban youth were not attending school, the proportion among the rural was smaller, 82.3 per cent. Taking the whole age period that is known as school age in the Census, namely, 6 to 20 years of age, the proportion attending school is somewhat greater among the rural dwellers, 62.9 per cent, than among the urban, 61.6 per cent. Bearing this in mind, the percentages in the diagram should be interpreted as not necessarily indicative of poorer conditions in rural districts. Nevertheless, it was thought fair to show the figures as they are because, while school attendance in the rural districts is spread over a larger number of years, there is undoubtedly a considerably lower grade of schooling and the school terms are decidedly shorter in country districts than in the cities. The proportion not attending school is greater in the rural districts for every class of population shown in the diagram, but the difference is hardly perceptible among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, while it is most pronounced among the foreign born and among the negroes.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROPORTION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

The first map in the series shows the proportion not attending school during the year 1909–10 among the rural population 10 to 14 years of age for all classes. This proportion was less than 8 per cent in 21 States, all situated in the North and in the West; it was between 8 and 11 per cent in Rhode Island, West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada. The proportions in the southern States were higher, ranging from 12.3 per cent in Maryland to 43.7 per cent in Louisiana.

The second map in the series shows the proportion not attending school for the rural population, native white of native parentage. That this proportion is much lower for this class of the population than for the total population is made clear by the generally lighter tone of the map. Twenty-seven States, extending from Maine to California and forming nearly a solid mass, reported that not more than 8 per cent of this class of children 10 to 14 years of age in rural districts were out of school, Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota, where the percentage was between 8 and 11, being entirely surrounded by States with lower proportions. In no State was the proportion higher than 27 per cent, and South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were the only States where the percentage was over 20. The map indicates that while there are still sections of the country where school facilities are not within the reach of a considerable proportion of the children that as far as the native white population of native parentage is concerned such regions are comparatively few.

The map showing the conditions among the foreign-born whites in rural districts shows a marked contrast to that for the natives of native parentage. There are three

FIGURE 18

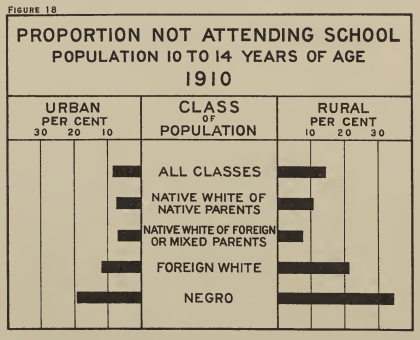


Figure 18.—The proportion of children 10 to 14 years of age not attending school was considerably higher in the rural than in the urban districts, and this difference appears for every element of the population. School attendance in the rural districts, however, often begins and ends at a later age, so that the actual proportion of children who receive no schooling at all in the rural districts may not be far above that in the cities.

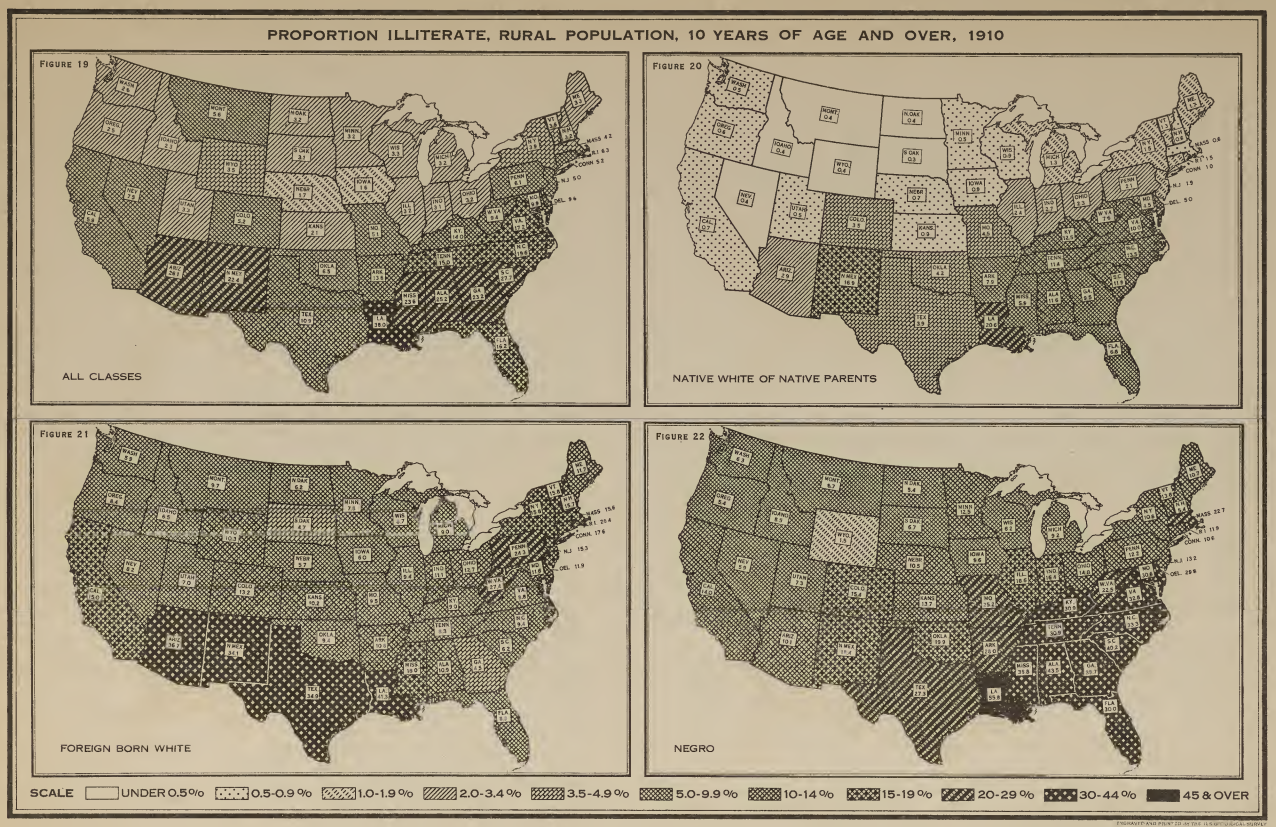
States—Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi—where over half of the foreign-born white children 10 to 14 years of age are not attending school, and in Arkansas and North Carolina the proportion is 40 to 49 per cent. The large proportion in Texas is due to the presence of considerable numbers of Mexicans, but it will be noted that the States with a proportion of 8 per cent or less are only four—Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, and Washington. The proportions not attending school among the negroes are also much higher than those among the native whites. In Louisiana more than half the negroes in rural districts 10 to 14 years of age are reported as not attending school; in Alabama, between 40 and 49 per cent; in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida the percentage is between 30 and 39; in North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, New Mexico, Oregon, and in Missouri between 20 and 29 per cent. The comparatively few negroes in the rural districts of most of the States in the North and West are attending school in proportions that are not materially below those prevailing for native whites of native parentage.

ILLITERACY.

The proportion of a population that is illiterate is highly significant as an index of the magnitude of the element that lacks even the most elementary rudiments of learning. It will be noticed from the graph (fig. 23) that the proportion illiterate among persons 10 years of age and over is twice as great among the rural as among the urban dwellers, being 10.1 per cent among the former as compared with 5.1 among the latter. The contrast is much greater among the native whites of native parentage, 0.9 per cent among the urban, as compared with 5.4 among the rural dwellers. Among the negroes the per cent illiterate is twice as great among the rural as among the urban population, whereas among the foreign born the difference is comparatively small, 13.2 per cent among the rural and 12.6 per cent among the urban. The excess of illiteracy in the rural as compared with the urban districts is not found among the total rural population of the New England, the Middle Atlantic, or the East North Central States, where the urban population contains a large number of immigrants. In the South and in the West and among the native white in the East, where this excess exists, it is due only in part to poorer school facilities in rural districts at the present time, but mostly to the fact that when the persons who are adult or old now were young the school facilities in rural districts were decidedly inadequate. Unfortunately, the comparison between the urban and rural is not feasible by age groups for lack of data. Illiteracy among the foreign born reflects conditions in the countries of origin, rather than in the United States.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERACY.

The first map in the series (figs. 19–22) shows the per cent illiterate among the rural population of all classes. The new States of Arizona and New Mexico, where there are many Mexicans, have a higher proportion of illiteracy than any northern or other western State. In the South, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas have lower proportions of illiteracy than the other States, except the border States



Figures 19-22.—The four small maps show the proportion illiterate in the rural population 10 years of age and over and among the three principal elements of the population. The percentage of illiteracy in all classes of population is much less in the North and West than in the South. Among the native whites of native parentage there is a group of States where illiteracy has been reduced practically to a minimum, while among the foreign-born whites and among the negroes a considerable proportion of illiteracy prevails throughout the United States. Among the foreign born the greatest percentages of illiteracy are in Louisiana, and in Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, where Mexicans are numerous in the rural population, and in the northeast, where recent immigrants form a large proportion of the total.

of Delaware and Maryland. There are more States in the class of 2 to 3.5 per cent illiterate than in any other class, the number being 15, the next largest number, 13 States, being in the class of 5 to 10 per cent of illiteracy. Iowa and Nebraska have less than 2 per cent of illiteracy, so that 30 States, or nearly two-thirds, have an illiteracy among the rural population of less than 10 per cent.

The map showing the illiteracy of the native whites of native parentage indicates that through a large section of the Middle West and far West illiteracy has been reduced practically to an irreducible minimum, being less than 0.5 of 1 per cent in six States and between 0.5 and 1 per cent in eleven other States. The big agricultural States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and also the State of Pennsylvania show a percentage of illiteracy of between 2 and 3.5 per cent among the rural population of native stock, which is the highest percentage in the northeastern portion of the country. Missouri and Colorado, with a percentage between 3.5 and 5 per cent, make a rather bad showing. In the South the proportion of illiteracy is considerably higher throughout, and in Louisiana it is as high as 20.6 per cent, and in New Mexico 16.9 per cent. Six States, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, have an illiteracy among the native whites of native parentage between 10 and 14 per cent. These States include the mountain population, which has had until recently very few opportunities for schooling.

The map for the foreign born is much darker than that for the natives, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, being in the group of 30 to 44 per cent illiterate. A considerable proportion of the illiteracy in these States is among the immigrants from Mexico. The percentage is high, 20 to 29 per cent in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, where large numbers of new arrivals from Europe are engaged in mining. New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, in the East, and California, in the West, show a percentage of 15 to 19, while the most common percentage of illiteracy among the foreign born is between 5 and 10 per cent, 21 States showing that percentage. The lowest percentage of illiteracy among the foreign born in rural districts is found in two widely separated States, South Dakota and Georgia. In the former the reason is probably the large proportion of Scandinavians in its rural population, while the proportion in Georgia must be considered more or less accidental, owing to the small number of persons involved.

Ten States show a proportion of illiteracy among the negroes in rural districts exceeding 30 per cent, and in Louisiana it was as high as 55.8 per cent. While the proportion illiterate among the negroes is large in most States, there are many States where it is between 5 and 10 per cent, with considerable sections between 10 and 14 per cent, and 5 States between 15 and 19 per cent. Wyoming is the only State where the illiteracy among the negro rural population is below 5 per cent, the percentage in that State being 1.5 per cent. It should be remembered that the great mass of the negro population live in the States where the proportion of illiteracy is very high and that these States represent the general conditions among the negroes much more accurately than do the other States.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK.

The series of maps (figs. 24–35) shows the distribution in the rural districts of the United States of the foreign

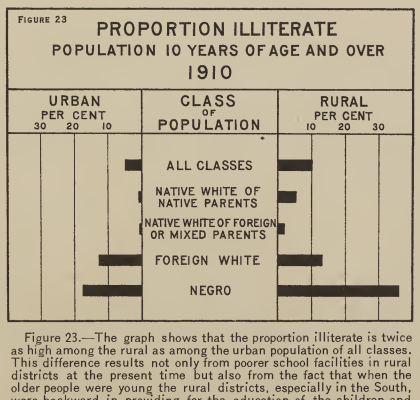


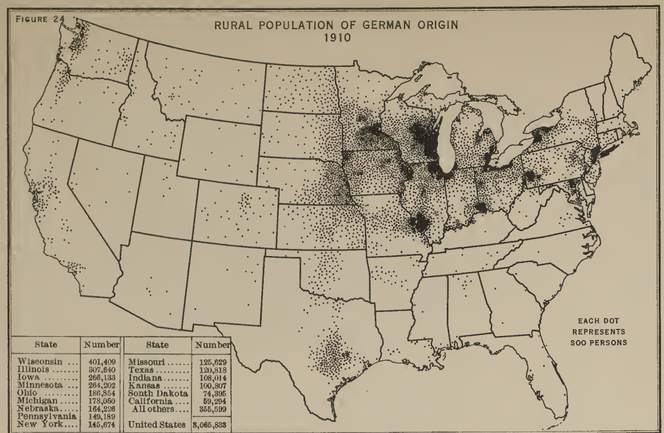
Figure 23.—The graph shows that the proportion illiterate is twice as high among the rural as among the urban population of all classes. This difference results not only from poorer school facilities in rural districts at the present time but also from the fact that when the older people were young the rural districts, especially in the South, were backward in providing for the education of the children and that the large illiterate negro population of the South is mostly rural. The difference between the various elements of population is also brought out by the graph, and it may be noted that the lowest percentage of illiteracy is found among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage who live, for the most part, in States with comparatively high educational standards.

element in the population by country of origin. The graph in the center (fig. 36) shows the relative importance of the different countries of origin in the urban and in the rural population of the United States. The figures include for Germany, for instance, all persons born in Germany, all persons born in the United States both of whose parents were born in Germany, and all persons born in the United States one of whose parents was born in the United States and the other in Germany, but they do not include persons born in the United States one of whose parents was born in Germany and the other in some other foreign country. This last class, known as persons of mixed foreign parentage, was not apportioned by the Census, owing to the difficulty of determining whether the mother's or the father's native country should be considered. These persons of mixed foreign parentage constitute 3.7 per cent of the total foreign white stock. Germany is the principal country of origin for the foreign stock, both in urban and rural districts, and Ireland is second. It will be noted, however, that the difference between Germany and Ireland is much smaller in the urban than in the rural population. The urban population of German origin was considerably less than twice as great as the rural population of the same origin, while the Irish population in urban was about four times as great as in rural districts. The order of the different countries of origin, after the first two, is very different in the urban from that in the rural districts. Russia is third in the urban and ninth in the rural; Italy is fourth in the urban and eighth in the rural; England, on the other hand, is fifth in the urban and third in the rural; Austria holds the sixth place in both lists; Canada, other than French, is seventh in the urban and fourth in the rural; Sweden is eighth in the urban and seventh in the rural; French Canada is ninth in the urban and eleventh in the rural; Hungary is tenth in the urban and thirteenth in the rural; Scotland is eleventh in the urban and twelfth in the rural; Norway is twelfth in the urban and fifth in the rural; and Denmark is thirteenth in the urban and tenth in the rural. Denmark is the only country included in this list that has a larger number in the rural than in the urban districts.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION OF FOREIGN STOCK, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

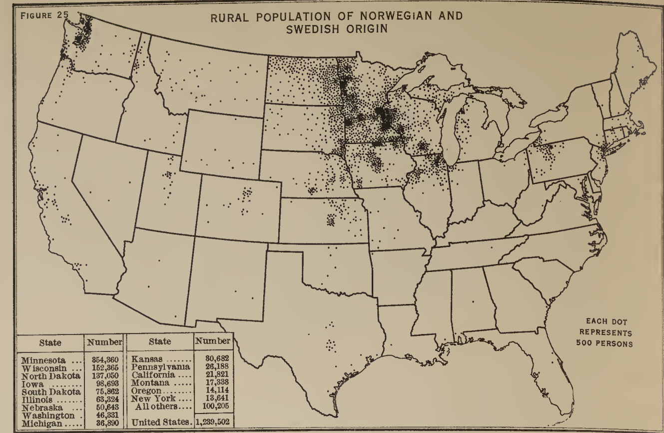
The Bureau of the Census publishes the number of rural inhabitants by country of origin, as explained in the preceding paragraph, but this information is only available by States. The maps in this series (figs. 24 to 35) are based on these State totals supplemented by a study of manuscript material in the Bureau of the Census which was used in locating the dots within each State. The maps, as they appear without county lines, are a fair presentation of the distribution of the different nationalities throughout the rural regions of the country.

Figure 24 shows the distribution of the rural population of German origin. The German is the largest foreign element in the rural population of the country and the map, therefore, shows the largest number of dots of any in the series. A concentration in the northeastern quarter of the United States is very marked, and within that region very



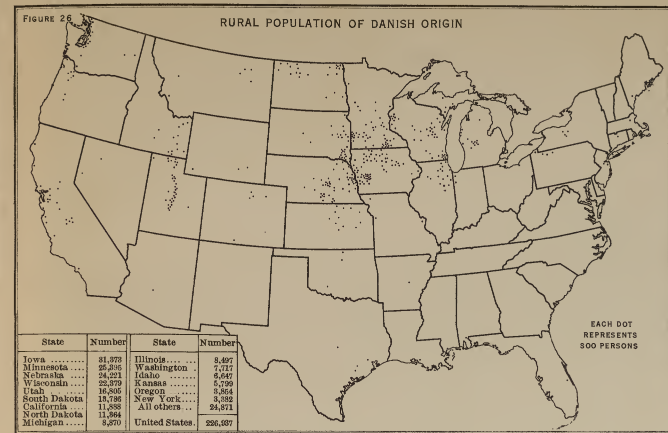
State	Number	State	Number
Wisconsin	401,409	Missouri	125,629
Illinois	307,640	Texas	120,818
Iowa	266,133	Indiana	108,014
Minnesota	264,202	Kansas	100,807
Ohio	186,854	South Dakota	74,395
Michigan	178,050	California	59,294
Nebraska	164,226	All others	355,599
Pennsylvania	149,189		
New York	145,674	United States	3,065,833

Figure 24.—German rural population is widely scattered and is densest near great cities. German immigration became important early in the nineteenth century and reached its maximum in 1882, hence the great dispersion of the German element throughout the United States. Furthermore the Germans who came to the United States were largely attracted by the abundance of land and settled in the open country.



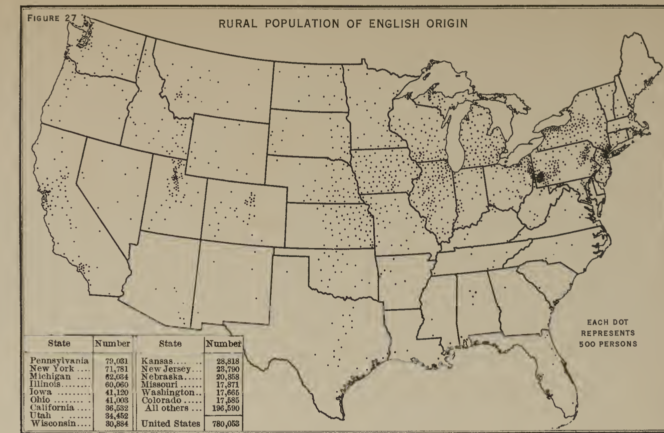
State	Number	State	Number
Minnesota	354,360	Kansas	30,682
Wisconsin	152,365	Pennsylvania	26,188
North Dakota	137,050	California	21,821
Iowa	98,693	Montana	17,338
South Dakota	75,862	Oregon	14,114
Illinois	63,324	New York	13,641
Nebraska	50,643	All others	100,205
Washington	46,331		
Michigan	36,890	United States	1,239,502

Figure 25.—Swedish and Norwegian rural population is centered in the Spring Wheat Belt. This immigration came later than the German but earlier than the current from southern and eastern Europe. The Northwest was undergoing settlement at that time and the Scandinavians went to these States in large numbers.



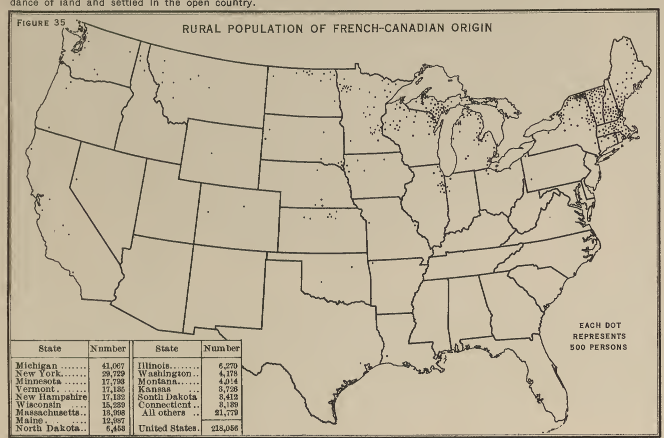
State	Number	State	Number
Iowa	31,373	Illinois	8,497
Minnesota	25,395	Washington	7,717
Nebraska	24,221	Idaho	6,647
Wisconsin	22,379	Kansas	5,799
Utah	16,805	Oregon	3,854
South Dakota	13,786	New York	3,382
California	11,888	All others	24,871
North Dakota	11,364		
Michigan	8,870	United States	226,937

Figure 26.—Danish rural population is centered mainly in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, a d Ne ska. The Danes are closely related to the other Scandinavians and have settled largely in the same sections of the country. The Danes are the only nationality of which there are more in rural than in urban districts.



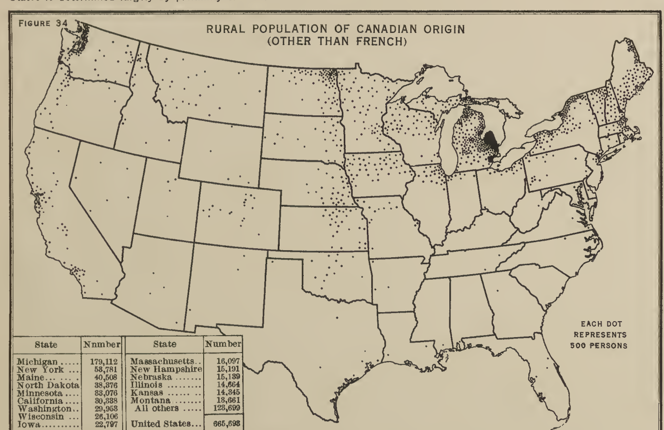
State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	79,031	Kansas	28,818
New York	71,781	New Jersey	23,790
Michigan	62,034	Nebraska	20,858
Illinois	60,060	Missouri	17,871
Iowa	41,120	Washington	17,665
Ohio	41,003	Colorado	17,585
California	36,532	All others	196,590
Utah	34,452		
Wisconsin	30,884	United States	780,053

Figure 27.—English rural population is widely distributed throughout the North and West. English immigration is as old as the permanent settlement of America and the English are scattered through the continent substantially as the natives, except that in the South recent immigration has been small and English blood is represented largely by the native white stock.



State	Nnmber	State	Number
Michigan	41,067	Illinois	6,270
New York	29,729	Washington	4,178
Minnesota	17,793	Montana	4,014
Vermont	17,185	Kansas	3,726
New Hampshire	17,132	Sonth Dakota	3,412
Wisconsin	15,239	Connecticnt	3,139
Massachusetts	13,998	All others	21,779
Maine	12,987		
North Dakota	6,453	United States	218,056

Figure 35.—French Canadian rural population is densest in New England and along the northern border. French Canadians, like English Canadians, are neighbors rather than foreigners, and their distribution through the rural districts of the United States is determined largely by proximity to the centers of their settlement in Canada.



State	Nnmber	State	Number
Michigan	179,112	Massachusetts	16,097
New York	58,781	New Hampshire	15,191
Maine	40,508	Nebraska	15,139
North Dakota	38,376	Illinois	14,664
Minnesota	33,076	Kansas	14,345
California	30,338	Montana	13,661
Washington	29,958	All others	123,699
Wisconsin	26,106		
Iowa	22,797	United States	665,698

Figure 34.—English Canadian rural population is densest in the thumb of Michigan and along the northern border. Canadians are not immigrants in the same sense as most of the other foreign born. The Canadians live across the border under similar institutions and migrate back and forth in response to economic conditions.

decided points of concentration are found in the neighborhood of the centers of population—New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. The largest area of dense German population is in eastern Wisconsin, a State where the Germans have been of great numerical importance for half a century. The southern portion of Minnesota, Iowa, and eastern Nebraska also show considerable centers of German rural population. There are not less than a thousand Germans in the rural population of each State of the Union. The colonies in Texas and along the Pacific coast are especially important.

German migration to the United States is as old as that from any European country except the United Kingdom. Many portions of the United States were distinctly German in character at the time that the Nation was formed. The largest current of German migration, however, came in the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1854, 215,000 Germans arrived in the United States, this figure being the crest of a wave exceeded only in one later year, 1882, when the migration from Germany amounted to a quarter of a million. This migration having continued in large numbers during more than a half century—in fact it has decidedly diminished only in recent years—the German stock is represented in the United States by a well-established population, including many residents who have been in this country practically all their lives and have American descendants. It is not surprising under the circumstances that the German population is rural to a considerable extent. It is notable, however, that the scarcity of foreign rural population in the South applies even to this very old element among the rural dwellers. Competition with negro labor has kept foreign immigration of all nationalities from going to the South.

Figure 25 shows the distribution of the rural population of Swedish and Norwegian origin. The big center of the rural population of Swedish and Norwegian descent is in the spring-wheat region, the largest number being in Minnesota, but large numbers are found also in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and northern Illinois. There is a less dense Swedish and Norwegian population in the irrigated valleys of Utah, on Puget Sound in Washington, and in the central valley of California. There is also a considerable number of Swedes and Norwegians in northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York, around New York City, and in several of the New England States. The crest of the wave of Norwegian and Swedish immigration was reached in 1882, at the same time that the German current had reached its second crest, and 30 years later than the first big wave of German immigration. The Swedes and Norwegians who came to this country came largely in response to the opportunities for agricultural settlement. They were farmers and desired to continue that occupation in America. They had heard about the vast expanse of agricultural land available in the Middle West and they came to take up that land and settle on it. The States farther east were at that time very largely occupied and little land was available for the newcomers, so that they went farther west and occupied the next tier of States in the progress of settlement, restricting their settlement largely to the North where the climate was cool like that of their native land. At the present time the Swedish and Norwegian elements in the rural populations of the Northwest are well established and thoroughly welded into the fabric of American life. They take an active part in the social and political activities of the region and in many places are the determining factor in the character of the community life.

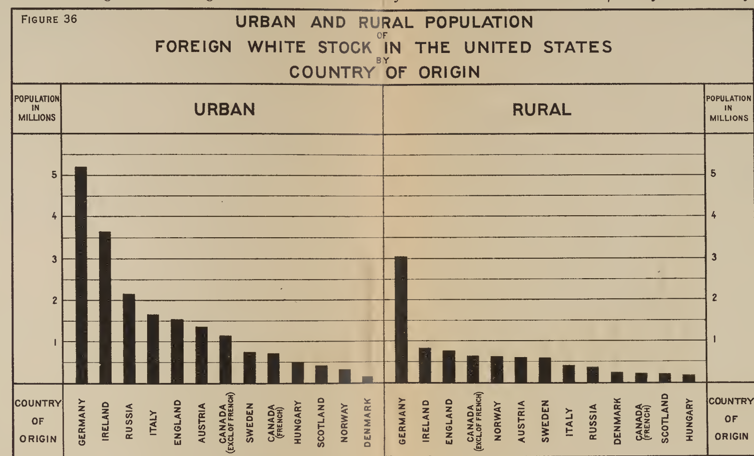
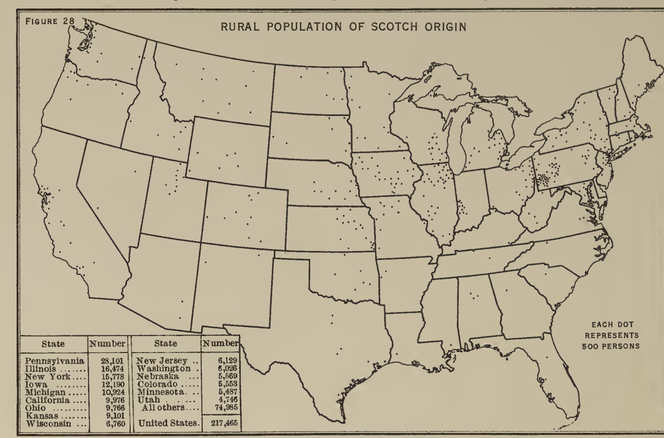


Figure 36.—The Germans are the principal nationality of foreign stock numerically, both in the urban and in the rural districts, and the Irish are the second most important. It is notable, however, that outside of these two the order of importance is very different in the urban from that in the rural districts. In urban districts Russia, Italy, and Austria, the three countries from which the largest number of recent immigrants have come, occupy third, fourth, and sixth place, while in the rural population their importance is reversed and they occupy respectively the sixth, the eighth, and the ninth place.

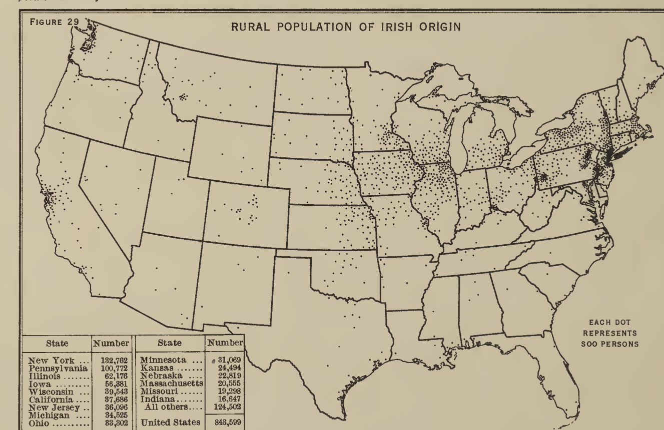
Figure 26 shows the distribution of the Danish rural population. Their number is very much smaller than that of the other Scandinavian peoples, but their general distribution is not dissimilar to that of their Swedish and Norwegian cousins. They are also very largely an agricultural people whose main current of migration was substantially contemporaneous with that of the other Scandinavians. Their largest number is in Iowa, but large settlements also are found in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. There is also a large number of Danes in the irrigated sections of Utah.

Figure 27 shows the distribution of the rural population of English origin. The settlement of the country by the English is coextensive in time with European colonization in America; it dates back to the beginning of the seventeenth century and, while the greatest actual number came during the nineteenth century, the crest of the wave came earlier than that from any other country. It is, therefore, not surprising that English rural population is very evenly distributed throughout the United States with only the South showing comparatively small numbers. There are concentrations around New York City and Pittsburgh, but these are less marked than for most of the other nationalities. The fact that there are so few English reported among the rural inhabitants of the South is largely owing to the limitations of the statistics to the last two generations. As has been explained, the natives of native parentage are not included among persons of foreign origin, even though their grandparents may have been born abroad. The greater part of the white rural population of the South is of English origin, but the forefathers of the present inhabitants settled in the South four or five generations back and their descendants are now included in the native stock. In recent decades foreign immigration to the South has not reached any considerable proportion, for the reason already mentioned that foreign immigrants are not willing to compete with negro labor.



State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	28,101	New Jersey	6,129
Illinois	16,474	Washington	6,026
New York	15,778	Nebraska	5,569
Iowa	12,190	Colorado	5,553
Michigan	10,924	Minnesota	5,487
California	9,976	Utah	4,746
Ohio	9,766	All others	74,985
Kansas	9,101		
Wisconsin	6,760	United States	217,465

Figure 28.—Scotch rural population is thinly scattered throughout the North and West. The largest center is in the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania, where many Scotch mechanics are employed in industrial establishments but live in unincorporated territory.

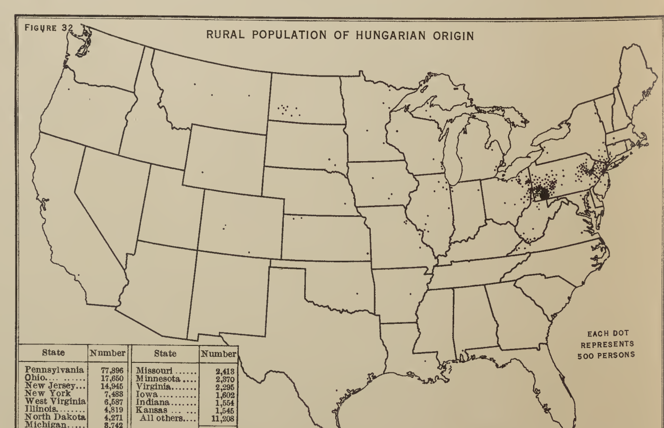


State	Number	State	Number
New York	132,762	Minnesota	31,069
Pennsylvania	100,772	Kansas	24,494
Illinois	62,176	Nebraska	22,819
Iowa	56,381	Massachusetts	20,555
Wisconsin	39,543	Missouri	19,298
California	37,686	Indiana	16,647
New Jersey	36,096	All others	124,502
Michigan	34,525		
Ohio	33,302	United States	843,599

Figure 29.—Irish rural population is widely scattered but is densest near New York City and Philadelphia. The greatest immigration from Ireland followed the famine in the middle of the nineteenth century, and large numbers of Irish immigrants came in a destitute condition, settled in cities, and are still to be found in their vicinity.

State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	103,472	Michigan	8,056
New York	53,485	Texas	7,239
California	43,678	Washington	6,170
New Jersey	33,299	Montana	5,431
Illinois	22,191	Wisconsin	5,199
Louisiana	20,170	Connecticut	5,103
West Virginia	17,653	All others	65,478
Colorado	14,796		
Ohio	12,684	United States	423,964

Figure 33.—Italian rural population is densest near New York City and in southwestern Pennsylvania, but there are Italian colonies in many parts of the country, notably in California, where Italians are engaged largely in their native occupation of wine production. Italians in New Jersey are working in truck gardens and as berry pickers, and those in Louisiana are in the sugar cane and trucking regions.

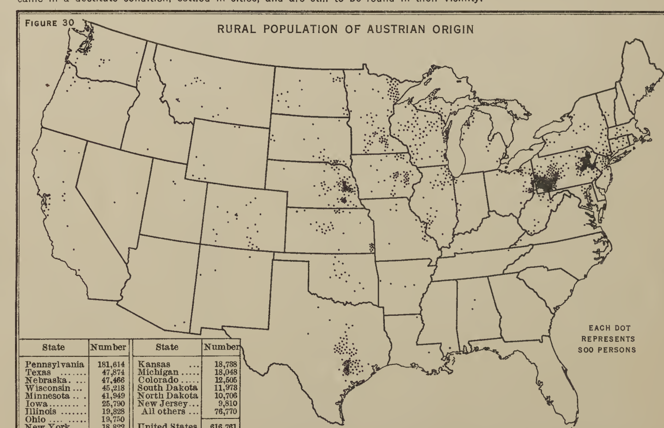


State	Nnmber	State	Number
Pennsylvania	77,896	Missouri	2,413
Ohio	17,650	Minnesota	2,370
New Jersey	14,945	Virginia	2,295
New York	7,488	Iowa	1,602
West Virginia	6,587	Indiana	1,554
Illinois	4,819	Kansas	1,545
North Dakota	4,271	All others	11,208
Michigan	3,742		
Wisconsin	2,881	United States	165,121

Figure 32.—Hungarian rural population is densest in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The two principal elements of immigration from Hungary are the Hungarians proper (Magyars) and the Slovaks. Both of these races come to America largely to secure better wages and are employed in large numbers in the mines and factories of Pennsylvania.

State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	67,862	Wisconsin	11,986
North Dakota	58,772	Nebraska	11,270
Kansas	33,892	Colorado	10,559
South Dakota	31,992	Washington	9,540
New York	25,339	Minnesota	8,471
New Jersey	17,561	Ohio	6,642
Illinois	13,665	All others	50,800
Oklahoma	13,039		
Michigan	12,630	United States	384,510

Figure 31.—Russian rural population is centered in Pennsylvania, in the Dakotas, and in Kansas. Immigration from Russia consists very largely of non-Russian peoples, principally Jews, Poles, Lithuanians, and Germans. In recent years, however, the number of Russian peasants immigrating to America has greatly increased and they form an important element of the Russian rural population in North Dakota.



State	Number	State	Number
Pennsylvania	181,614	Kansas	18,738
Texas	47,874	Michigan	18,048
Nebraska	47,466	Colorado	12,505
Wisconsin	45,218	South Dakota	11,978
Minnesota	41,949	North Dakota	10,706
Iowa	25,790	New Jersey	9,810
Illinois	19,828	All others	76,770
Ohio	19,750		
New York	18,822	United States	616,761

Figure 30.—Austrian rural population is dense in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and scattered in the Central West. Immigration from Austria is comparatively recent and is primarily of the industrial type. Austrian immigrants represent a variety of ethnic groups, among which the Poles, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Jews, and the Slovenians are the most numerous.

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is also true that the South is very largely agricultural and that recent immigration is to a very considerable extent industrial, so that the absence of immigrants in the South is partly due to the nature of the opportunities offered by this portion of the country. Efforts have been made by some southern States to foster foreign immigration, especially of British origin, but these efforts have met with indifferent success.

Figure 28 shows the distribution in the United States of rural population of Scotch origin. The Scotch are also immigrants of the older period. They are thinly distributed through the United States but are somewhat concentrated in southwestern Pennsylvania, where a large number of Scotchmen are located in rural districts but are for the most part not farmers. The Scotch have entered to a very considerable extent into the make-up of the American population, but their immigration occurred largely during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, and they do not figure so prominently among the last two generations of immigrants. As a general thing the Scotch have shown greater aptitude for mechanical pursuits than for agriculture, and even the rural inhabitants of Scotch origin are more likely to be employed in small towns and country districts in factories and machine shops than on farms.

Figure 29 shows the distribution in the United States of rural population of Irish origin. This element in the rural population is second only to the German in number. Attention is called again to the fact, however, that while the Irish are almost as numerous in the cities as the Germans, their number in the country districts is only about one-third that of the Germans. Irish immigration, as well as the others so far discussed, belongs to the group of older immigration, since it became very numerous in the early fifties at the time of the Irish famine. The Irish have spread over practically the entire United States, but the Irish rural population shows marked concentration around the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton. In connection with the distribution of the Irish through the United States it is important to keep in mind the fact that a very large proportion of them reached the United States in a destitute condition and settled in the seaboard cities because of a lack of means to proceed farther; and although since then the Irish have made very large economic progress and have had opportunity to spread over the continent, they had by that time established their connections with city life and possibly they had also brought with them from Ireland a distaste for the drudgery of farming acquired from their experience under the Old World conditions. In any case, at the present time the Irish in the United States are more largely urban than any of the other nationalities among the older immigrants.

Figure 30 shows the distribution of rural population of Austrian origin. This is the first map in the series relating to recent arrivals. Immigration from Austria has become important only since 1880 and reached its maximum in 1907. As distinct from the immigrants from the countries so far discussed, Austrian immigration represents a very complex racial composition. There are more Slavs among the immigrants from Austria than there are Germans. The Slavs themselves are divided into a large number of races, such as the Bohemians, the Moravians, the Poles, the Slovenians, the Croatians, the Dalmatians, the Ruthenians, and a number of other races. In addition, the Austrian immigration includes a considerable number of Jews from Galicia. In view of the racial complexity of this group of immigrants the figures by country of birth are not as significant as those relating to the older and more homogeneous migrations. The centers of settlement for the rural immigrants from Austria are perhaps the most distinct of any of the maps in this series. The coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania and the industrial regions of southwestern Pennsylvania contain a very great proportion of the total number of Austrians in the rural districts of the United States. There are settlements, however, in Nebraska and Texas and in Wisconsin. It is quite likely that the settlements in the West are Bohemians and Germans, while those in Pennsylvania are to a larger extent members of the other Slavic races mentioned.

Figure 31 shows the distribution of the rural population from Russia. In the case of Russia, as in that of Austria, we are dealing with a recent migration; that is, one which first became significant in the early eighties and reached its climax in 1907. The migration from Russia is also very complex racially, although perhaps not to such a great extent as that from Austria. The principal races represented in the immigration from Russia are Poles, Jews, Lithuanians, Germans, and Finns. In Pennsylvania, the dominant elements among the Russian rural population are Poles and Lithuanians. The Kansas settlement is, to some extent, composed of German Mennonites. They had settled in Russia in response to a definite promise of Catherine the Great that they would not be subject to military service, and when this promise was broken they migrated to America in large numbers. The North and South Dakota rural population of Russian origin is to a considerable extent Polish and Great Russian. The Jews, who represent the largest single element of immigration from Russia, are not represented to any extent among the rural inhabitants of Russian origin. The Jews, who in Russia were confined to the cities by law, had acquired the habit of city life and had learned city occupations, on their arrival in the United States pursued largely the same lines of work that they had learned to do in the old country. There are, however, fairly successful Jewish agricultural colonies in New Jersey and several attempts, more or less unsuccessful, have been made to start similar colonies in other portions of the country.

Figure 32 shows the distribution in the United States of rural inhabitants of Hungarian origin. Hungary is another important source of recent immigration. It also partakes of the character of racial complexity characteristic of Austria and Russia. The immigrants from Hungary consist of Magyars proper, Slovaks, and other Slavic races. There is a clear-cut concentration of the rural immigrants from Hungary in Pennsylvania, where they work in the mines and mills. Outside of these two States and New Jersey the rural inhabitants of Hungarian origin are very scarce. There are a number of States in which the total rural population of Hungarian origin was not sufficient to call for one dot for the entire State.

Figure 33 shows the distribution of rural population of Italian origin. Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Russia have been the chief sources of recent immigration to the United States. During many recent years the immigration from Italy has been more numerous than that from any other country. The Italians, however, settle very largely in urban communities and go to a considerable extent into industrial pursuits. Their concentration in Pennsylvania is parallel to that of the other recent immigrants. It is in that State that the large industrial colonies of recent immigrants have been built up. On the other hand, the rural Italian settlements in the neighborhood of New York and in northern New Jersey, and also near Philadelphia, are engaged in trucking on an extensive scale. Italians have brought over from their native land the habits of careful cultivation and of unremitting toil, which often bring them success in agricultural pursuits where the less patient farmers of native origin have considered the enterprise as hopeless. Successful Italian farms are scattered throughout New England, where their New England predecessors had given up in despair and had moved West. There are also numerous Italian colonies in California. Here the Italians have built up an important wine-producing industry.

The remaining two maps of the series deal with the rural population of Canadian origin. Figure 34 shows the distribution of Canadians other than French, largely English, and figure 35 of French Canadians. In discussing immigration from Canada one needs to bear in mind that it is not immigration in the same sense that trans-Atlantic migration is. The immigrant from across the Canadian border does not have to sever his home ties nor undergo large economic sacrifices in order to come to this country. He moves across to the United States with no greater trouble than is involved in moving from one State to another. For reasons of geographic proximity it is to be expected that the Canadians, both English and French, will be concentrated along the northern border. They are fairly numerous throughout New England and along the entire northern tier of States. The densest settlement of English Canadians, however, is found in the thumb of Michigan. Some 30 years ago there was economic depression in Ontario, and a large number of English Canadians migrated to Michigan, taking up farms as the timber was cleared off. The French Canadians are distributed some what similarly to the English Canadians, but they do not show any concentration in Michigan, the heaviest settlement being in northern New York. They are also quite numerous in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

POPULATION UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

There were about three million foreign-born white persons 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1910 who were reported as unable to speak English. Of this number over two million were in urban and about nine hundred thousand in rural districts. There is no information available as to the number of natives of the United States who are unable to speak English, but this number is not large except among the Mexicans of the Southwest. The map (fig. 37) is based on the proportion that the foreign born unable to speak English form of the total rural population over 10 years of age, and the table gives the number unable to speak English, urban and rural, and the proportions for the urban and the rural based on the total population and on the foreign-born white population. The proportions based on the total population are indicative of the importance that the non-English speaking element had in the urban and in the rural districts of the different States, while the proportions based on the foreign-born white population are indicative of the difference between the urban and the rural districts in the degree to which they have assimilated their immigrant population.

FIGURE 37

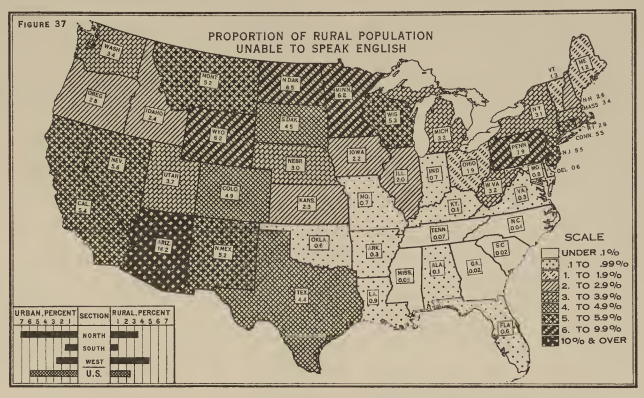


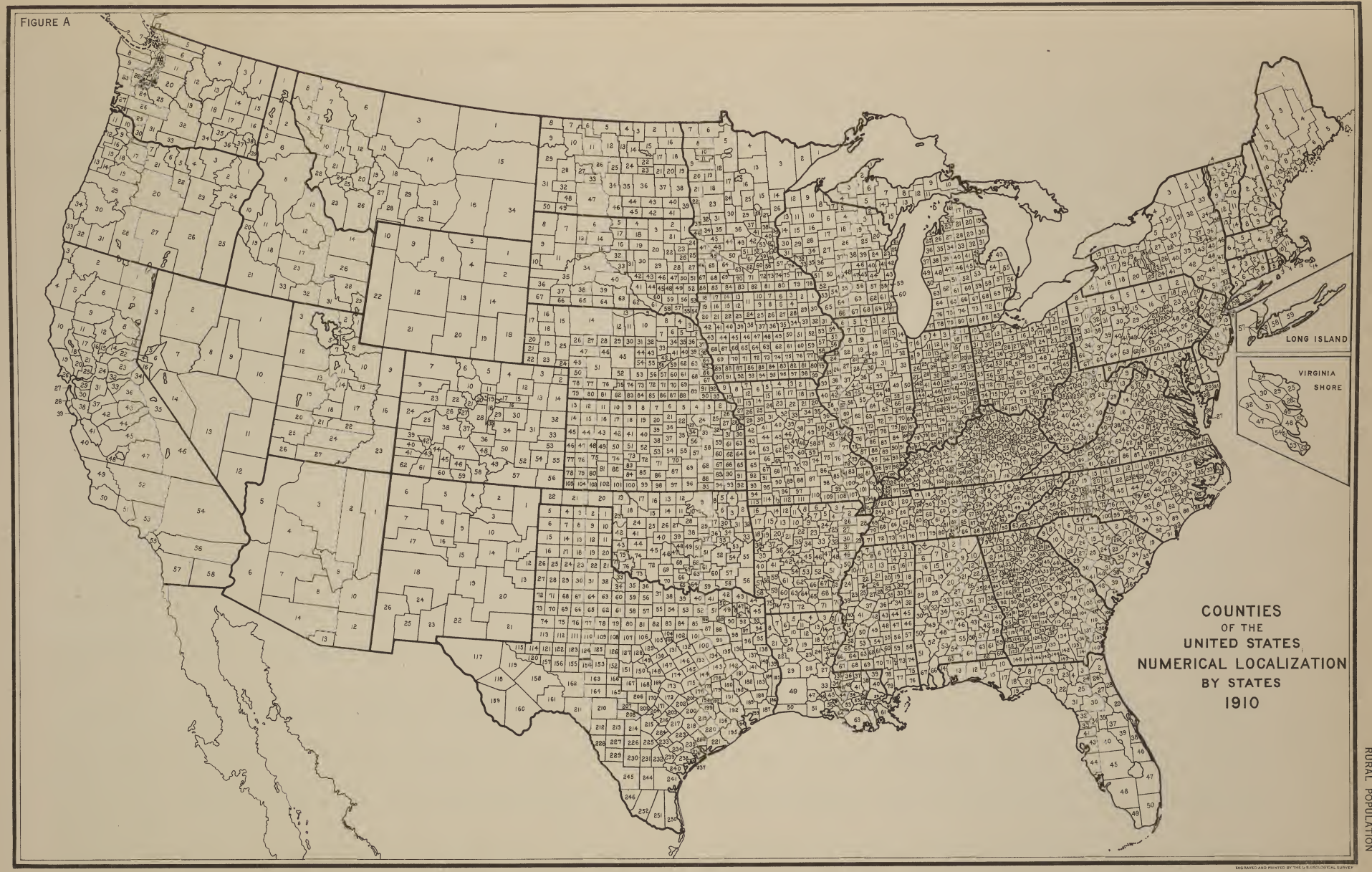
Figure 37.—The map shows the proportion that the foreign born white rural population 10 years of age and over unable to speak English forms of the total rural population of that age in each State. No data are available for the native population unable to speak English, but the number involved is doubtless insignificant. The proportions are low in the Southern States, with the exception of West Virginia and Texas, but are high in portions of the North and of the West. The highest percentage is found in Arizona, where the Mexicans form a large proportion of the rural population; in North Dakota, where the foreign element is important in rural districts; and in Pennsylvania, where large numbers of recent immigrants are engaged in mining and manufacturing. The graph inserted on the map shows that while in urban districts about every fifteenth person was unable to speak English, in rural districts only 1 person in 40 was non-English speaking. The proportion was much higher in the North than in the South. In the West the non-English speaking element is more numerous in the rural than in the urban districts.

TABLE 2.—*Foreign born white population 10 years of age and over unable to speak English: 1910.*

Section and State.	Number.		Per cent. Based on total population.		Per cent. Based on foreign born white population.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
United States	2,042,881	910,130	5.9	2.5	21.9	25.2
The North	1,883,435	699,734	7.1	3.5	22.8	23.2
The South	82,754	146,646	1.6	.9	22.2	45.4
The West	76,692	133,750	2.7	4.9	11.2	23.1
New England.						
Maine	16,006	3,583	5.1	1.2	21.1	12.2
New Hampshire	23,037	3,766	11.0	2.6	31.9	18.1
Vermont	6,366	1,976	4.6	1.3	20.6	11.8
Massachusetts	164,192	6,822	6.5	3.4	16.8	16.4
Rhode Island	36,539	422	8.6	2.8	21.6	16.4
Connecticut	59,098	5,143	7.3	5.5	19.9	22.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	548,336	48,676	9.4	3.1	22.9	20.2
New Jersey	126,123	27,738	8.3	5.5	23.8	26.2
Pennsylvania	284,973	181,852	7.7	7.9	28.9	44.9
East North Central:						
Ohio	132,205	31,527	6.0	1.9	28.6	26.8
Indiana	31,618	9,113	3.4	.7	29.2	19.3
Illinois	232,405	34,152	8.2	2.0	24.0	17.1
Michigan	63,407	36,879	6.1	3.2	19.5	15.1
Wisconsin	66,146	54,539	8.2	5.3	26.5	21.6
West North Central:						
Minnesota	32,807	57,043	4.7	6.2	13.7	19.4
Iowa	11,032	26,137	2.0	2.2	12.4	14.5
Missouri	27,472	10,275	2.4	.7	16.2	18.9
North Dakota	1,797	31,694	3.5	8.5	12.2	23.4
South Dakota	1,298	17,188	2.1	4.5	10.6	20.0
Nebraska	9,729	19,790	3.8	3.0	17.6	16.9
Kansas	6,909	21,449	1.7	2.3	18.8	22.6
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	4,307	517	5.4	.6	31.5	15.9
Maryland	13,569	3,975	2.5	.8	17.4	17.2
Dist. of Columbia	1,349	.....	.5	.....	5.7	.....
Virginia	875	3,108	.2	.3	6.6	25.0
West Virginia	4,398	23,663	2.4	3.2	28.9	58.5
North Carolina	198	581	.08	.04	6.6	21.2
South Carolina	234	213	.1	.02	5.9	10.9
Georgia	692	261	.2	.02	6.1	8.0
Florida	11,788	2,261	6.7	.6	51.1	24.9
East South Central:						
Kentucky	2,235	1,581	.5	.1	7.5	16.1
Tennessee	823	825	.2	.07	6.7	14.4
Alabama	1,430	1,598	.5	.1	13.9	19.9
Mississippi	431	1,060	.3	.09	9.6	23.3
West South Central:						
Arkansas	311	2,430	.2	.3	5.2	23.2
Louisiana	4,156	7,391	1.9	.9	12.8	41.4
Oklahoma	2,075	5,900	.8	.6	18.6	21.2
Texas	33,883	91,882	4.5	4.4	41.8	64.0
Mountain:						
Montana	3,727	9,991	3.4	5.2	11.0	18.0
Idaho	1,308	4,497	2.3	2.4	14.1	14.8
Wyoming	951	5,019	2.6	6.2	11.9	27.3
Colorado	7,657	14,953	2.3	4.9	12.3	24.6
New Mexico	1,130	10,646	3.1	5.2	28.5	61.7
Arizona	7,700	17,372	15.2	16.2	48.2	69.6
Utah	2,926	5,203	2.2	3.7	9.0	17.7
Nevada	265	3,292	2.3	5.6	10.5	21.6
Pacific:						
Washington	11,426	14,142	2.2	3.4	8.4	14.3
Oregon	5,511	8,020	2.1	2.8	9.9	17.8
California	34,091	40,615	2.7	5.4	10.5	22.4

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The great bulk of persons unable to speak English was found in the urban districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, these States comprising a million and three-quarters, or 84 per cent of the total urban population unable to speak English. The principal States in number of rural inhabitants unable to speak English were Pennsylvania, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, California, Michigan, Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio, these ten States comprising two-thirds of the total rural population unable to speak English. It is notable that the relative importance of the non-English speaking element is much greater in States other than those where the large numbers are located. The sparser rural population of the western States, where agricultural colonies are more isolated, show the highest proportions unable to speak English. The proportion in Arizona was much higher than in any other State, owing to the fact that non-English speaking Mexicans were very numerous there. The next highest proportion was in North Dakota, followed by Pennsylvania, with its large mining population of recent immigrants, Minnesota, and Wyoming. The proportion of the rural population unable to speak English was low throughout the South, with the exception of West Virginia, with its rural mining population, and Texas, where there were considerable numbers of Mexicans. The percentages based on the foreign-born white population indicate that the urban population becomes assimilated more rapidly than the rural, for in spite of the fact that the average length of stay in the United States is considerably greater among rural than among urban inhabitants, a higher proportion of the rural inhabitants are unable to speak English. The proportions for the different States are very largely influenced by the nationalities represented among the foreign-born whites. Thus, the Cubans in Florida and the Mexicans in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona tend to raise the percentage unable to speak English in these States.



This map indicates the location of counties by number running in general from east to west and from north to south. The names of the counties with their corresponding numbers are listed in Table A, on pages 16, 17, 18, and 19. The symbols following the numbers indicate the general location of the county within the State: ○=Center; ♂=North; ♀=South; ○→=East; ←○=West; ♂=Northeast; ♌=Northwest; ♀=Southwest; ♋=Southeast.

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900.

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	ALABAMA	1,603,151	1,506,573
45	Autauga	17,247	15,986
66	Baldwin	16,839	13,194
58	Barbour	25,767	28,268
33	Bibb	20,747	18,076
13	Blount	20,560	22,536
42	Bullock	25,016	28,288
55	Butler	24,304	21,857
22	Calhoun	19,902	19,410
38	Chambers	30,604	28,016
11	Cherokee	19,812	20,548
35	Chilton	21,225	15,666
50	Choctaw	18,483	18,136
52	Clarke	27,722	25,925
25	Clay	18,203	16,228
23	Cleburne	11,766	11,758
63	Coffee	22,390	19,727
5	Colbert	15,804	15,893
54	Conecuh	19,295	15,900
36	Coosa	15,894	15,416
64	Covington	24,523	14,795
56	Crenshaw	20,152	18,201
14	Cullman	25,560	16,464
61	Dale	17,344	[1] 18,147
47	Dallas	39,497	45,944
10	Dekalb	26,271	21,997
44	Elmore	25,286	25,537
65	Escambia	14,506	9,671
12	Etowah	20,451	18,860
18	Fayette	15,240	13,435
6	Franklin	16,851	14,909
62	Geneva	20,494	[2] 17,301
31	Greene	21,716	23,298
32	Hale	25,067	28,031
59	Henry	18,190	[3] 29,265
60	Houston	22,450	(4)
1	Jackson	27,881	26,855
20	Jefferson	74,130	80,885
17	Lamar	15,655	14,967
4	Lauderdale	23,812	20,081
7	Lawrence	20,606	18,810
39	Lee	22,170	21,971
3	Limestone	24,840	21,053
46	Lowndes	31,001	34,573
41	Macon	22,434	20,756
2	Madison	37,953	34,183
49	Marengo	35,863	34,949
16	Marion	15,798	13,694
9	Marshall	24,854	22,119
67	Mobile	28,398	23,575
53	Monroe	25,752	23,244
43	Montgomery	43,639	41,234
8	Morgan	20,423	19,836
34	Perry	27,552	29,038
29	Pickens	22,421	23,611
57	Pike	24,385	24,340
24	Randolph	21,415	20,072
40	Russell	20,647	22,450
21	St. Clair	17,814	16,945
27	Shelby	22,265	19,979
30	Sumter	25,556	29,799
26	Talladega	28,897	27,821
37	Tallapoosa	27,108	26,792
28	Tuscaloosa	38,652	30,629
19	Walker	28,243	20,760
51	Washington	14,454	11,134
48	Wilcox	31,611	34,346
15	Winston	11,744	9,389
	ARIZONA	124,688	94,587
1	Apache	9,196	8,297
12	Cochise	17,553	8,605
3	Coconino	5,230	4,243
9	Gila	9,265	6,505
10	Graham	16,792	13,901
7	Maricopa	19,619	13,306
5	Mohave	3,498	2,961
2	Navajo	9,090	7,524
14	Pima	9,625	7,158
8	Pinal	8,238	7,779
13	Santa Cruz	3,252	2,784
4	Yavapai	8,511	7,379
6	Yuma	4,819	4,145
	ARKANSAS	1,197,004	1,086,789
51	Arkansas	11,834	11,397
71	Ashley	19,615	17,670
8	Baxter	8,851	8,935
16	Benton	23,797	24,681
12	Boone	12,543	14,845
65	Bradley	11,970	8,697
64	Calhoun	8,930	8,539
14	Carroll	12,181	14,256
70	Chicot	18,300	14,061
61	Clark	17,674	17,407
1	Clay	17,408	12,733
23	Cleburne	9,377	8,503
66	Cleveland	12,311	10,803
73	Columbia	20,696	19,274
35	Conway	19,646	17,567
26	Craighead	18,399	13,313
18	Crawford	18,128	17,379
29	Crittenden	20,905	14,529
30	Cross	11,636	9,422
62	Dallas	9,078	9,466
69	Desha	11,648	10,420
68	Drew	18,084	16,816
34	Faulkner	20,914	18,777
19	Franklin	17,229	16,047
6	Fulton	11,376	12,200
42	Garland	12,837	8,800
53	Grant	8,546	7,461
2	Greene	17,675	13,655
59	Hempstead	23,200	21,461
54	Hot Spring	12,244	11,166
56	Howard	13,026	12,536
24	Independence	19,805	19,572
7	Izard	13,582	13,250
25	Jackson	18,315	14,786
52	Jefferson	37,164	29,143
20	Johnson	16,493	14,547
74	Lafayette	9,910	8,400
4	Lawrence	14,537	12,602
49	Lee	19,258	17,702
67	Lincoln	12,946	13,021
58	Little River	10,845	13,331
37	Logan	22,079	17,842
46	Lonoke	23,720	20,523
15	Madison	15,626	19,020
11	Marion	9,740	10,799
75	Miller	13,623	12,644
28	Mississippi	23,449	14,186
48	Monroe	15,594	12,937
41	Montgomery	11,903	9,444
60	Nevada	16,369	14,327
13	Newton	10,370	12,538
63	Ouachita	16,557	17,004
43	Perry	8,199	6,994
50	Phillips	24,207	20,620
55	Pike	9,820	9,201
27	Poinsett	9,196	6,211
40	Polk	13,263	14,929
21	Pope	19,440	17,932
47	Prairie	11,066	10,201
45	Pulaski	28,848	24,310
3	Randolph	16,231	15,693
31	St. Francis	19,316	15,600
44	Saline	14,630	11,984
39	Scott	12,840	12,328
10	Searcy	12,210	11,728
38	Sebastian	21,360	21,588
57	Sevier	12,329	13,964
5	Sharp	10,792	11,540
9	Stone	8,674	7,874
72	Union	22,732	19,790
22	Van Buren	13,367	10,801
17	Washington	25,978	28,393
33	White	22,968	20,124
32	Woodruff	16,167	14,581
36	Yell	21,428	19,969

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	CALIFORNIA	754,758	616,606
30	Alameda	17,499	25,732
34	Alpine	309	509
32	Amador	7,051	11,116
12	Butte	18,302	14,477
33	Calaveras	9,171	11,200
17	Colusa	6,150	5,923
29	Contra Costa	17,481	15,992
3	Del Norte	1,303	1,709
23	Eldorado	5,578	7,238
45	Fresno	43,507	24,309
11	Glenn	5,197	4,257
4	Humboldt	18,596	17,979
58	Imperial	8,317	(5)
46	Inyo	5,784	4,377
52	Kern	24,603	10,353
48	Kings	10,401	6,942
18	Lake	4,656	4,297
7	Lassen	4,114	4,511
53	Los Angeles	75,714	40,566
44	Madera	5,964	6,364
26	Marin	11,084	9,761
43	Mariposa	3,796	4,515
10	Mendocino	17,159	15,671
42	Merced	11,301	7,246
1	Modoc	5,275	5,076
35	Mono	2,042	2,167
40	Monterey	13,103	12,917
20	Napa	11,655	10,143
14	Nevada	7,746	9,820
55	Orange	17,474	12,091
22	Placer	10,204	11,625
8	Plumas	5,259	4,657
56	Riverside	13,566	7,628
24	Sacramento	23,110	16,633
41	San Benito	5,407	4,869
54	San Bernardino	21,396	14,975
57	San Diego	16,870	[6] 14,284
27	San Francisco	....	....
31	San Joaquin	24,781	17,946
49	San Luis Obispo	12,785	12,392
28	San Mateo	16,205	8,609
50	Santa Barbara	12,337	11,375
38	Santa Clara	36,218	29,673
39	Santa Cruz	10,004	12,325
6	Shasta	14,682	14,372
13	Sierra	3,115	3,517
2	Siskiyou	13,990	14,852
25	Solano	9,496	10,117
19	Sonoma	29,673	24,665
37	Stanislaus	14,988	7,526
16	Sutter	5,168	5,886
9	Tehama	6,678	8,246
5	Trinity	3,301	4,383
47	Tulare	22,652	13,074
36	Tuolumne	7,950	9,244
51	Ventura	10,631	11,897
21	Yolo	9,829	9,947
15	Yuba	4,131	4,631
	COLORADO	297,427	202,889
15	Adams	7,598	(7)
16	Arapahoe	5,174	[8] 11,604
60	Archuleta	2,340	1,568
56	Baca	2,516	759
54	Bent	3,035	1,857
11	Boulder	10,883	9,851
37	Chaffee	2,067	8,196
33	Cheyenne	3,417	501
20	Clear Creek	1,258	2,111
59	Conejos	5,372	5,311
58	Costilla	5,367	4,455
48	Custer	1,423	1,995
25	Delta	9,398	4,407
17	Denver	....	....
41	Dolores	274	323
29	Douglas	2,793	2,655
22	Eagle	1,940	2,246
30	Elbert	5,137	2,886
34	El Paso	7,780	5,938
36	Fremont	6,184	5,270
23	Garfield	6,382	3,608
19	Gilpin	1,314	1,553
10	Grand	1,473	569
38	Gunnison	2,782	2,839
44	Hinsdale	241	909
49	Huerfano	10,206	7,108
6	Jackson	851	(9)
18	Jefferson	9,458	7,154
53	Kiowa	2,899	701
32	Kit Carson	7,115	1,397
27	Lake	3,092	5,599
61	La Plata	5,699	3,545
5	Larimer	12,088	[10] 7,479
57	Las Animas	20,354	14,625
31	Lincoln	5,040	926
3	Logan	6,505	2,294
24	Mesa	12,357	5,555
45	Mineral	376	740
62	Montezuma	3,577	2,442
39	Montrose	6,579	3,318
12	Morgan	5,780	2,253
52	Otero	9,641	6,164
42	Ouray	1,420	2,070
28	Park	1,473	1,898
2	Phillips	2,179	1,132
26	Pitkin	2,732	3,717
55	Prowers	5,263	2,211
50	Pueblo	7,828	6,291
9	Rio Blanco	1,525	1,183
46	Rio Grande	3,179	2,819
7	Routt	5,074	3,661
47	Saguache	2,828	3,323
43	San Juan	823	943
40	San Miguel	2,487	2,712
1	Sedgwick	2,099	600
21	Summit	559	1,150
35	Teller	2,890	8,737
13	Washington	5,355	[11] 890
4	Weld	24,782	11,522
14	Yuma	7,166	[12] 1,319
	CONNECTICUT	113,905	114,944
5	Fairfield	10,071	9,742
3	Hartford	12,630	15,294
4	Litchfield	20,800	19,297
7	Middlesex	18,684	17,865
6	New Haven	15,128	13,713
8	New London	14,063	16,012
2	Tolland	12,139	11,743
1	Windham	10,390	11,278
	DELAWARE	76,210	74,686
2	Kent	19,860	20,755
1	New Castle	25,244	23,637
3	Sussex	31,106	30,294
	FLORIDA	446,030	368,014
25	Alachua	22,646	26,109
3	Baker	4,417	4,166
24	Bradford	11,513	8,694
38	Brevard	2,750	[13] 3,717
17	Calhoun	6,919	5,132
32	Citrus	4,988	5,391
26	Clay	4,350	4,461
4	Columbia	12,328	12,481
50	Dade	6,193	[14] 2,710
45	De Soto	9,760	6,388
2	Duval	15,627	11,304
14	Escambia	15,047	10,566
19	Franklin	1,236	890
9	Gadsden	18,186	14,447
5	Hamilton	8,438	10,198
33	Hernando	4,018	2,997
43	Hillsborough	20,453	11,912
11	Holmes	9,781	7,762
10	Jackson	26,666	22,109

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	FLORIDA—Continued.		
7	Jefferson	15,381	15,119
22	Lafayette	6,132	4,987
35	Lake	6,779	6,178
48	Lee	3,831	2,128
8	Leon	14,409	16,906
31	Levy	8,535	7,680
18	Liberty	4,700	2,956
6	Madison	14,608	14,597
44	Manatee	5,063	3,840
30	Marion	19,820	19,666
49	Monroe	1,618	892
1	Nassau	7,043	6,409
37	Orange	9,550	6,527
39	Osceola	3,350	2,312
47	Palm Beach	3,565	(15)
41	Pasco	6,305	5,545
40	Polk	15,184	9,048
27	Putnam	7,078	6,833
28	St. John	6,031	4,200
46	St. Lucie	2,742	(16)
13	Santa Rosa	14,066	9,089
34	Sumter	5,380	5,943
23	Suwanee	14,644	12,895
21	Taylor	6,091	3,999
29	Volusia	6,517	4,975
20	Wakulla	4,610	5,149
12	Walton	13,767	9,346
15	Washington	13,915	9,361
	GEORGIA	1,784,668	1,676,269
111	Appling	10,577	[17] 11,055
125	Baker	7,609	6,375
71	Baldwin	13,969	13,549
24	Banks	10,316	9,868
14	Bartow	19,535	16,310
115	Ben Hill	6,068	(18)
133	Berrien	16,061	[19] 15,536
84	Bibb	15,981	27,201
145	Brooks	18,647	16,325
109	Bryan	6,235	6,122
105	Bulloch	22,959	[20] 19,967
76	Burke	23,634	[21] 27,860
58	Butts	10,576	9,778
124	Calhoun	8,609	7,983
140	Camden	6,654	7,140
39	Campbell	8,023	8,137
37	Carroll	24,963	22,893
8	Catoosa	6,634	5,203
141	Charlton	3,593	3,592
108	Chatham	12,960	15,855
94	Chattahoochee	5,245	5,489
11	Chattooga	10,419	9,865
16	Cherokee	13,275	13,648
29	Clarke	7,602	[22] 6,559
121	Clay	7,315	6,951
61	Clayton	8,973	[23] 8,721
142	Clinch	7,365	8,298
33	Cobb	17,808	16,466
134	Coffee	14,952	[24] 14,745
129	Colquitt	14,291	11,090
48	Columbia	11,034	9,599
63	Coweta	20,003	19,068
86	Crawford	7,872	9,816
116	Crisp	10,107	(25)
10	Dade	3,473	3,879
17	Dawson	4,507	5,225
148	Decatur	21,656	[26] 25,902
41	Dekalb	17,013	15,305
100	Dodge	16,674	12,127
98	Dooly	16,852	[27] 20,700
126	Dougherty	7,276	8,914
38	Douglas	7,019	7,275
122	Early	14,827	13,553
143	Echols	3,115	3,209
107	Effingham	8,922	7,834
27	Elbert	16,802	15,429
78	Emanuel	20,962	[28] 18,752
4	Fannin	9,346	9,908
62	Fayette	10,095	9,684
12	Floyd	23,780	23,305
18	Forsyth	11,635	11,311
25	Franklin	13,936	[29] 15,957
40	Fulton	19,930	[30] 24,183
5	Gilmer	8,287	9,617
73	Glasscock	4,090	3,977
139	Glynn	5,367	5,139
13	Gordon	13,426	12,718
147	Grady	16,325	(31)
53	Greene	14,147	14,366
31	Gwinnett	22,609	21,454
22	Habersham	7,209	[32] 9,449
21	Hall	18,735	15,570
52	Hancock	17,474	16,844
36	Haralson	9,719	8,799
92	Harris	16,741	17,132
26	Hart	13,602	12,526
64	Heard	10,583	10,959
59	Henry	17,236	17,197
85	Houston	19,929	19,782
132	Irwin	8,304	[33] 10,652
30	Jackson	22,924	20,215
57	Jasper	14,232	[34] 13,281
112	Jeff Davis	4,869	(35)
71	Jefferson	17,721	16,116
77	Jenkins	9,490	(36)
79	Johnson	10,627	9,920
70	Jones	12,791	13,358
81	Laurens	27,894	22,316
117	Lee	10,238	9,214
110	Liberty	12,209	13,093
47	Lincoln	8,339	6,935
144	Lowndes	15,307	13,802
19	Lumpkin	4,615	6,178
49	McDuffie	8,174	8,650
138	McIntosh	5,051	4,764
87	Macon	11,194	11,766
28	Madison	14,930	12,276
91	Marion	8,131	8,919
66	Meriwether	20,892	21,749
123	Miller	6,920	5,999
32	Milton	6,883	6,453
127	Mitchell	17,324	12,771
69	Monroe	17,733	19,019
102	Montgomery	16,762	[37] 15,012
54	Morgan	14,859	13,112
6	Murray	8,535	8,410
93	Muscogee	15,210	12,222
56	Newton	13,883	[38] 13,527
44	Oconee	9,755	8,251
45	Oglethorpe	16,664	[39] 16,938
34	Paulding	12,516	12,120
15	Pickens	8,051	7,906
136	Pierce	8,569	6,910
67	Pike	14,165	14,144
35	Polk	15,281	14,271
99	Pulaski	17,450	14,787
55	Putnam	11,840	11,613
120	Quitman	4,281	4,353
1	Rabun	4,547	5,952
119	Randolph	14,130	13,193
75	Richmond	10,444	9,321
42	Rockdale	6,997	5,910
89	Schley	4,541	5,025
106	Screven	18,174	[40] 18,296
60	Spalding	12,263	10,762
23	Stephens	6,171	(41)
95	Stewart	10,784	13,167
97	Sumter	19,834	17,484
90	Talbot	9,991	10,802
51	Taliaferro	7,779	6,996
104	Tattnall	15,102	[42] 18,806
88	Taylor	9,613	8,703
113	Telfair	9,805	7,699
118	Terrall	16,696	15,149
146	Thomas	18,798	[43] 22,960
131	Tift	8,556	(44)
103	Toombs	8,402	(45)
2	Towns	3,423	4,406
65	Troup	17,279	16,814
130	Turner	7,144	(46)
82	Twiggs	9,697	8,716

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	GEORGIA—Continued.		
3	Union	6,715	8,340
68	Upson	10,005	11,493
9	Walker	15,056	14,818
43	Walton	18,290	17,271
135	Ware	7,965	7,573
50	Warren	9,911	9,431
72	Washington	22,489	24,021
137	Wayne	10,889	8,644
96	Webster	5,573	6,199
20	White	5,110	5,912
7	Whitfield	10,073	9,415
114	Wilcox	10,245	[47] 8,875
46	Wilkes	19,579	17,566
80	Wilkinson	8,723	10,654
128	Worth	16,099	[48] 15,829
	IDAHO	196,815	126,351
19	Ada	10,226	5,602
28	Bannock	9,310	7,228
29	Bear Lake	3,818	4,701
26	Bingham	[49] 14,973	9,185
17	Blaine	5,866	4,544
11	Boise	4,269	3,554
1	Bonner	[50] 9,061	....
20	Canyon	13,664	5,087
32	Cassia	[51] 5,894	3,645
12	Custer	2,025	2,049
18	Elmore	2,574	1,757
14	Fremont	[52] 18,465	11,329
8	Idaho	9,694	7,921
3	Kootenai	[53] 11,084	7,963
5	Latah	12,906	9,176
13	Lemhi	3,352	3,048
23	Lincoln	8,125	1,784
6	Nez Perce	[54] 16,033	11,323
31	Oneida	9,506	7,448
21	Owyhee	4,044	3,804
2	Shoshone	[55] 6,654	9,685
33	Twin Falls	[56] 7,432	....
10	Washington	7,840	5,518
	ILLINOIS	1,486,160	1,598,385
40	Adams	22,179	25,318
102	Alexander	7,076	6,401
73	Bond	9,978	10,592
3	Boone	7,369	8,029
42	Brown	7,426	8,597
19	Bureau	17,584	19,758
59	Calhoun	6,532	7,155
7	Carroll	9,133	10,084
43	Cass	7,266	8,192
49	Champaign	21,847	25,291
64	Christian	16,683	17,983
68	Clark	16,195	18,283
79	Clay	13,428	14,410
77	Clinton	12,313	11,941
66	Coles	14,760	16,647
14	Cook	38,061	35,200
69	Crawford	17,487	14,777
67	Cumberland	10,717	12,773
11	Dekalb	13,602	14,532
47	Dewitt	9,783	10,513
52	Douglas	10,027	12,334
13	Dupage	12,307	12,097
51	Edgar	15,428	17,987
83	Edwards	6,290	6,783
71	Effingham	11,657	12,456
72	Fayette	21,106	22,637
34	Ford	9,238	10,598
89	Franklin	16,508	17,420
37	Fulton	24,141	26,889
92	Gallatin	9,131	11,403
60	Greene	12,304	14,192
17	Grundy	8,861	10,515
90	Hamilton	15,020	17,313
39	Hancock	16,928	18,605
99	Hardin	5,467	6,502
25	Henderson	6,792	8,019
22	Henry	20,231	20,748
33	Iroquois	21,525	24,801
95	Jackson	17,621	19,597
70	Jasper	14,246	17,419
85	Jefferson	19,760	21,424
61	Jersey	7,800	9,144
6	Jo Daviess	11,569	13,359
97	Johnson	11,408	12,790
12	Kane	17,769	16,796
32	Kankakee	16,637	14,644
16	Kendall	6,980	7,496
27	Knox	15,226	16,200
1	Lake	14,942	14,036
18	La Salle	27,854	30,474
81	Lawrence	13,280	12,289
9	Lee	15,100	16,785
31	Livingston	22,518	27,779
46	Logan	13,398	14,611
38	McDonough	13,683	15,254
2	McHenry	16,345	17,020
35	McLean	26,985	29,517
54	Macon	18,265	18,565
62	Macoupin	22,354	22,750
74	Madison	25,127	23,328
78	Marion	16,182	16,469
29	Marshall	7,626	8,009
44	Mason	9,173	10,212
100	Massac	7,368	8,176
45	Menard	6,889	7,998
24	Mercer	11,439	13,690
75	Monroe	8,442	10,119
63	Montgomery	15,657	16,603
56	Morgan	14,556	15,556
53	Moultrie	8,611	10,291
10	Ogle	17,243	19,396
28	Peoria	21,692	22,127
88	Perry	11,226	11,869
48	Piatt	9,557	10,869
58	Pike	18,191	21,074
98	Pope	9,767	12,003
101	Pulaski	8,869	9,852
20	Putnam	3,533	3,639
87	Randolph	16,485	17,019
80	Richland	9,917	11,097
23	Rock Island	13,885	14,957
76	St. Clair	22,109	24,662
93	Saline	16,296	16,397
55	Sangamon	24,646	26,745
41	Schuyler	11,879	13,382
57	Scott	6,309	6,909
65	Shelby	20,345	22,135
21	Stark	6,327	6,796
5	Stephenson	15,476	17,084
36	Tazewell	15,486	16,974
96	Union	15,416	16,356
50	Vermilion	29,620	30,584
82	Wabash	7,024	7,648
26	Warren	11,462	12,678
86	Washington	13,067	13,881
84	Wayne	20,754	23,159
91	White	14,805	17,707
8	Whiteside	16,055	17,455
15	Will	34,945	32,338
94	Williamson	20,500	19,373
4	Winnebago	14,514	13,488
30	Woodford	11,570	12,557
	INDIANA	1,257,584	1,389,779
19	Adams	14,579	15,977
18	Allen	27,130	30,279
64	Bartholomew	13,646	14,029
26	Benton	7,753	8,920
34	Blackford	6,687	7,896
40	Boone	15,745	18,940
63	Brown	7,621	9,334
29	Carroll	13,866	16,362
24	Cass	15,172	17,186
84	Clark	13,775	15,798
58	Clay	18,912	21,149
30	Clinton	15,468	18,696
87	Crawford	9,351	11,234

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	INDIANA—Continued.		
76	Daviess	17,057	18,636
67	Dearborn	10,968	11,416
65	Decatur	11,866	12,791
17	Dekalb	12,584	14,117
37	Delaware	21,719	24,131
80	Dubois	13,917	15,491
3	Elkhart	16,530	17,334
52	Fayette	5,922	6,103
85	Floyd	8,323	8,233
42	Fountain	11,727	14,090
66	Franklin	11,380	12,641
13	Fulton	12,491	13,386
78	Gibson	17,188	18,731
33	Grant	20,678	25,356
61	Greene	22,423	22,423
39	Hamilton	15,815	18,143
48	Hancock	11,658	12,945
86	Harrison	16,976	18,568
46	Hendricks	14,851	18,215
49	Henry	13,663	14,953
31	Howard	15,001	16,679
21	Huntington	14,868	15,701
73	Jackson	15,892	17,738
9	Jasper	9,312	10,551
35	Jay	13,808	15,302
70	Jefferson	13,043	14,070
72	Jennings	10,835	12,377
55	Johnson	11,901	12,561
77	Knox	19,811	21,809
14	Kosciusko	18,035	19,933
2	Lagrange	13,052	13,236
7	Lake	10,635	13,121
5	Laporte	15,742	15,955
74	Lawrence	17,195	17,842
38	Madison	20,936	23,524
47	Marion	26,987	24,816
12	Marshall	15,268	16,793
75	Martin	9,781	12,316
23	Miami	14,461	16,687
62	Monroe	13,415	13,417
41	Montgomery	14,282	17,256
56	Morgan	13,397	15,032
8	Newton	5,965	6,640
16	Noble	14,240	15,652
68	Ohio	2,816	3,176
81	Orange	11,998	14,172
57	Owen	11,127	12,397
44	Parke	15,495	18,227
88	Perry	12,069	13,311
79	Pike	16,582	18,199
6	Porter	10,808	11,313
92	Posey	13,213	14,730
10	Pulaski	10,006	11,492
45	Putnam	14,365	15,701
36	Randolph	16,641	18,252
71	Ripley	14,736	16,169
53	Rush	13,334	14,579
4	Saint Joseph	14,714	15,184
83	Scott	6,654	7,033
54	Shelby	16,680	18,757
89	Spencer	15,177	16,577
11	Starke	7,201	7,589
1	Steuben	10,300	11,269
60	Sullivan	21,042	20,562
69	Switzerland	8,224	9,731
28	Tippecanoe	15,209	17,552
32	Tipton	11,885	14,395
51	Union	4,490	4,907
91	Vanderburg	7,791	11,341
43	Vermillion	9,615	9,999
59	Vigo	25,502	24,711
22	Wabash	14,218	16,132
27	Warren	8,468	8,985
90	Warrick	15,774	17,807
82	Washington	13,171	15,620
50	Wayne	14,663	14,638
20	Wells	15,824	17,660
25	White	11,091	12,745
15	Whitley	11,398	12,356
	IOWA	1,106,002	1,258,675
71	Adair	9,955	12,183
87	Adams	8,231	10,904
1	Allamakee	11,924	13,593
96	Appanoose	13,945	15,379
66	Audubon	9,400	10,588
51	Benton	13,173	14,896
34	Blackhawk	11,279	12,505
47	Boone	13,493	16,658
28	Bremer	9,322	10,133
33	Buchanan	12,491	14,352
22	Bena Vista	10,077	11,519
27	Butler	11,129	11,701
39	Calhoun	9,716	11,099
45	Carroll	11,102	13,023
70	Cass	10,270	12,053
57	Cedar	11,537	13,076
8	Cerro Gordo	9,752	10,534
21	Cherokee	9,068	10,378
4	Chickasaw	9,923	11,585
85	Clarke	7,001	8,374
15	Clay	8,484	9,785
30	Clayton	16,436	19,491
55	Clinton	14,301	17,011
44	Crawford	12,612	15,419
64	Dallas	12,517	13,705
97	Davis	10,656	12,975
94	Decatur	9,917	12,239
32	Delaware	11,701	13,926
79	Des Moines	9,494	11,019
14	Dickinson	5,063	5,003
31	Dubuque	14,347	15,842
13	Emmet	5,406	5,792
29	Fayette	15,304	17,342
5	Floyd	8,218	9,931
26	Franklin	9,895	11,389
90	Fremont	9,883	12,111
46	Greene	10,074	11,774
35	Grundy	9,331	9,929
65	Guthrie	10,994	13,272
37	Hamilton	10,892	12,157
9	Hancock	8,696	9,511
36	Hardin	11,435	12,762
68	Harrison	13,751	16,045
80	Henry	11,046	12,893
3	Howard	8,175	9,640
24	Humboldt	7,125	8,346
41	Ida	7,387	8,330
60	Iowa	13,547	14,704
54	Jackson	12,605	15,037
62	Jasper	16,295	18,089
81	Jefferson	9,976	11,651
59	Johnson	13,455	15,044
53	Jones	11,074	13,705
76	Keokuk	12,455	15,468
11	Kossuth	14,830	15,621
99	Lee	11,979	13,853
52	Linn	17,263	19,867
78	Louisa	7,876	9,296
84	Lucas	8,005	10,167
18	Lyon	9,405	8,660
72	Madison	10,630	12,979
75	Mahaska	17,387	21,632
74	Marion	14,076	15,851
49	Marshall	12,839	14,772
89	Mills	8,497	9,994
6	Mitchell	7,767	9,660
43	Monona	10,944	12,962
83	Monroe	19,173	14,491
88	Montgomery	8,377	10,153
58	Muscatine	9,403	10,848
16	O'Brien	9,211	10,184
17	Osceola	6,079	6,107
91	Page	11,730	14,317
12	Palo Alto	8,541	9,394
20	Plymouth	14,376	14,918
23	Pocahontas	10,256	11,086
63	Polk	17,762	16,670
69	Pottawattamie	19,842	22,664
61	Poweshiek	10,812	11,948
93	Ringgold	8,698	11,022

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	IOWA—Continued.		
40	Sac	10,289	11,096
56	Scott	13,166	13,910
67	Shelby	11,625	13,056
19	Sioux	15,286	14,550
48	Story	11,141	13,021
50	Tama	13,345	15,058
92	Taylor	10,128	12,639
86	Union	7,051	9,485
98	Van Buren	9,681	11,926
82	Wapello	11,683	13,297
73	Warren	12,239	15,060
77	Washington	11,953	12,893
95	Wayne	9,305	11,508
38	Webster	14,609	15,462
10	Winnebago	7,276	8,134
2	Winneshiek	15,186	17,119
42	Woodbury	14,033	16,400
7	Worth	7,461	8,642
25	Wright	9,452	10,433
	KANSAS	918,585	923,358
66	Allen	11,252	11,240
62	Anderson	10,047	10,619
26	Atchison	10,093	11,296
99	Barber	6,280	4,653
52	Barton	9,291	9,555
65	Bourbon	11,815	13,312
2	Brown	12,416	13,670
69	Butler	15,898	17,081
57	Chase	5,613	6,276
95	Chautauqua	8,030	9,805
92	Cherokee	20,716	21,804
13	Cheyenne	3,566	2,552
101	Clark	2,317	1,027
22	Clay	10,371	11,686
21	Cloud	10,636	12,208
60	Coffey	10,853	12,262
100	Comanche	2,207	1,356
96	Cowley	15,986	17,281
91	Crawford	24,683	20,916
11	Decatur	7,078	8,297
35	Dickinson	13,467	13,903
1	Doniphan	9,333	10,351
31	Douglas	9,938	12,169
83	Edwards	4,444	2,902
88	Elk	6,743	8,311
41	Ellis	8,805	6,558
38	Ellsworth	6,484	6,898
75	Finney	3,737	1,879
82	Ford	6,702	3,316
61	Franklin	11,392	13,426
34	Geary	7,083	6,049
43	Gove	5,089	2,164
17	Graham	7,480	4,705
79	Grant	1,087	382
81	Gray	2,534	1,027
46	Greeley	988	341
68	Greenwood	11,690	12,562
77	Hamilton	2,089	678
98	Harper	8,974	7,386
70	Harvey	8,662	9,046
80	Haskell	993	457
74	Hodgeman	2,613	1,802
25	Jackson	12,088	12,796
27	Jefferson	11,314	13,351
7	Jewell	14,283	16,855
30	Johnson	12,734	13,288
76	Kearny	2,717	848
86	Kingman	9,777	8,433
84	Kiowa	4,118	2,022
93	Labette	12,795	14,025
49	Lane	2,233	1,369
28	Leavenworth	20,193	19,008
39	Lincoln	7,410	8,305
64	Linn	10,458	12,404
44	Logan	3,477	1,693
58	Lyon	13,783	15,662
54	McPherson	13,029	14,809
55	Marion	14,917	15,551
4	Marshall	14,907	16,608
102	Meade	3,585	1,255
63	Miami	11,928	13,404
20	Mitchell	9,113	10,991
94	Montgomery	16,282	13,853
56	Morris	8,558	8,624
105	Morton	1,280	243
3	Nemaha	13,306	14,726
90	Neosho	11,339	12,346
50	Ness	4,967	4,030
10	Norton	8,480	9,385
59	Osage	12,996	15,552
19	Osborne	8,709	9,544
36	Ottawa	8,016	8,418
73	Pawnee	5,615	3,501
9	Phillips	10,679	12,399
24	Pottawatomie	12,510	13,471
85	Pratt	6,823	5,872
12	Rawlins	5,427	4,755
71	Reno	17,150	17,853
6	Republic	12,721	14,587
53	Rice	9,039	10,084
23	Riley	8,657	9,451
18	Rooks	8,297	6,552
51	Rush	6,649	5,286
40	Russell	7,671	7,069
37	Saline	9,501	9,944
48	Scott	2,129	886
87	Sedgwick	16,608	17,210
103	Seward	2,375	396
32	Shawnee	15,793	19,305
16	Sheridan	4,822	3,569
14	Sherman	2,556	2,282
8	Smith	12,537	14,350
72	Stafford	7,919	7,644
78	Stanton	1,034	327
104	Stevens	2,348	566
97	Sumner	16,342	16,381
15	Thomas	4,325	3,471
42	Trego	4,515	2,328
33	Wabaunsee	9,419	11,235
45	Wallace	2,319	998
5	Washington	15,303	17,361
47	Wichita	1,718	1,036
89	Wilson	10,974	11,601
67	Woodson	6,228	6,930
29	Wyandotte	10,315	12,052
	KENTUCKY	1,545,591	1,511,947
110	Adair	15,318	14,234
105	Allen	13,555	13,833
50	Anderson	7,879	8,448
93	Ballard	9,873	9,284
106	Barren	21,850	20,238
26	Bath	12,104	13,294
118	Bell	18,981	9,467
10	Boone	7,747	9,871
29	Bourbon	10,414	12,170
21	Boyd	11,236	8,953
52	Boyle	8,094	8,284
5	Bracken	7,674	9,398
62	Breathitt	16,194	13,381
36	Breckinridge	18,024	17,563
46	Bullitt	8,362	7,633
84	Butler	14,508	14,591
87	Caldwell	10,627	11,758
98	Calloway	17,123	15,590
6	Campbell	14,170	12,835
94	Carlisle	7,016	7,643
12	Carroll	5,045	6,382
20	Carter	19,663	18,753
77	Casey	14,809	14,166
100	Christian	27,842	29,383
28	Clark	10,129	9,999
71	Clay	17,163	14,966
112	Clinton	7,574	7,637
88	Crittenden	11,313	13,908
109	Cumberland	9,029	8,962
38	Daviess	23,918	24,383
83	Edmonson	10,018	9,726
23	Elliott	9,582	10,197

[1] Includes part of Houston County.
[2] Includes part of Houston County.
[3] Includes part of Houston County.
[4] Organized since 1900 from parts of Dale, Geneva, and Henry Counties.
[5] Organized since 1900 from part of San Diego County.
[6] Includes Imperial County.
[7] Organized since 1900 from part of Arapahoe County.
[8] Includes part of Adams County.
[9] Organized since 1900 from part of Larimer County.
[10] Includes Jackson County.
[11] Includes part of Adams and Arapahoe Counties.
[12] Includes part of Adams County.
[13] Includes St. Lucie County.
[14] Includes Palm Beach County.
[15] Organized since 1900 from part of Dade County.
[16] Organized since 1900 from part of Brevard County.
[17] Includes part of Jeff Davis County.
[18] Organized since 1900 from parts of Irwin and Wilcox Counties.
[19] Includes part of Tift County.
[20] Includes part of Jenkins County.
[21] Includes part of Jenkins County.
[22] Includes part of Oglethorpe County.
[23] Includes part of Fulton County.
[24] Includes part of Jeff Davis County.
[25] Organized since 1900 from part of Dooly County.
[26] Includes part of Grady County.
[27] Includes parts of Crisp and Turner Counties.
[28] Includes parts of Jenkins and Toombs Counties.
[29] Includes part of Stephens County.
[30] Includes part of Clayton County.
[31] Includes parts of Decatur and Thomas Counties.
[32] Includes part of Stephens County.
[33] Includes parts of Tift, Turner, and Ben Hill Counties.
[34] Includes part of Newton County.
[35] Organized since 1900 from parts of Appling and Coffee Counties.
[36] Organized since 1900 from parts of Bulloch, Burke, Emanuel, and Screven Counties.
[37] Includes part of Toombs County.
[38] Includes part of Jasper County.
[39] Includes part of Clark County.
[40] Includes part of Jenkins County.
[41] Includes parts of Franklin and Habersham Counties.
[42] Includes part of Toombs County.
[43] Includes part of Grady County.
[44] Organized since 1900 from parts of Berrien, Irwin, and Worth Counties.
[45] Organized since 1900 from parts of Emanuel, Montgomery, and Tattnall Counties.
[46] Organized since 1900 from parts of Dooly, Irwin, Wilcox, and Worth Counties.
[47] Includes parts of Turner and Ben Hill Counties.
[48] Includes parts of Tift and Turner Counties.
[49] Includes part of Fremont County.
[50] Organized since 1900 from part of Kootenai County.
[51] Includes Twin Falls County.
[52] Part included in Bingham County.
[53] Includes Bonner County.
[54] Includes part of Shoshone County.
[55] Part included in Nez Perce County.
[56] Organized since 1900 from part of Cassia County.

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	KENTUCKY—Continued.		
58	Estill	12,001	11,409
56	Fayette	12,419	15,516
18	Fleming	13,552	14,210
65	Floyd	17,503	15,143
31	Franklin	10,670	11,365
96	Fulton	8,803	7,097
11	Gallatin	3,453	4,152
55	Garrard	10,302	10,310
8	Grant	9,089	11,975
97	Graves	25,951	27,678
44	Grayson	18,099	18,670
81	Green	11,101	11,691
1	Greenup	16,757	13,458
37	Hancock	6,810	7,400
45	Hardin	18,906	19,652
119	Harlan	9,909	9,281
16	Harrison	12,931	15,063
82	Hart	16,196	16,203
39	Henderson	15,429	20,758
14	Henry	9,977	11,619
95	Hickman	9,283	9,048
86	Hopkins	20,419	20,416
73	Jackson	10,588	10,455
34	Jefferson	34,213	25,962
54	Jessamine	9,678	9,532
64	Johnson	16,472	13,083
9	Kenton	8,519	9,968
68	Knott	10,421	8,373
117	Knox	19,629	15,851
80	Larue	9,659	9,592
74	Laurel	16,441	15,982
22	Lawrence	18,441	18,220
61	Lee	7,877	6,905
70	Leslie	8,660	6,484
120	Letcher	10,302	8,978
2	Lewis	15,244	16,143
76	Lincoln	15,514	14,208
90	Livingston	9,452	10,289
102	Logan	20,256	21,630
89	Lyon	7,092	7,251
92	McCracken	12,304	9,287
42	McLean	9,573	10,231
57	Madison	20,101	20,192
63	Magoffin	13,344	11,741
78	Marion	12,353	12,806
91	Marshall	13,573	12,263
66	Martin	6,910	5,368
3	Mason	10,786	11,812
35	Meade	9,133	10,315
25	Menifee	5,981	6,608
51	Mercer	10,237	10,847
107	Metcalfe	10,453	9,988
108	Monroe	12,836	12,687
27	Montgomery	8,850	9,189
24	Morgan	15,515	12,234
85	Muhlenberg	22,265	17,049
48	Nelson	13,245	13,679
17	Nicholas	9,308	10,575
43	Ohio	22,961	22,848
33	Oldham	5,445	5,968
15	Owen	12,377	15,487
72	Owsley	7,743	6,623
7	Pendleton	10,366	13,285
69	Perry	10,718	8,276
67	Pike	29,874	22,178
59	Powell	5,409	5,666
114	Pulaski	29,378	27,909
4	Robertson	3,800	4,548
75	Rockcastle	12,381	11,052
19	Rowan	7,906	6,836
111	Russell	10,568	9,695
30	Scott	11,575	13,348
32	Shelby	13,826	14,601
104	Simpson	8,397	9,458
47	Spencer	6,809	6,680
79	Taylor	10,507	9,479
101	Todd	12,795	14,250
99	Trigg	13,262	13,002
13	Trimble	5,888	6,641
40	Union	13,384	16,273
103	Warren	20,091	21,019
49	Washington	12,421	12,995
113	Wayne	16,180	14,346
41	Webster	13,836	14,654
116	Whitley	27,697	22,165
60	Wolfe	9,012	8,092
53	Woodford	9,366	9,752
	LOUISIANA	1,050,070	949,364
47	Acadia	22,147	17,984
54	Ascension	19,797	20,037
53	Assumption	22,927	20,675
27	Avoyelles	28,293	26,756
10	Bienville	18,680	15,843
7	Bossier	19,922	23,238
8	Caddo	29,359	28,486
49	Calcasieu	41,368	21,676
18	Caldwell	8,093	6,535
50	Cameron	4,288	3,952
24	Catahoula	9,767	[57] 16,048
5	Claiborne	21,918	21,756
26	Concordia	12,356	12,537
21	De Soto	24,985	23,143
42	East Baton Rouge	19,264	19,419
1	East Carroll	10,069	10,117
36	East Feliciana	15,942	16,742
17	Franklin	11,168	8,890
23	Grant	13,878	11,917
52	Iberia	21,174	20,295
44	Iberville	23,263	21,566
12	Jackson	11,390	9,119
58	Jefferson	18,247	14,068
46	Lafayette	20,546	18,576
62	Lafourche	28,618	25,228
25	La Salle	8,453	([58])
11	Lincoln	14,112	14,574
41	Livingston	9,461	8,100
15	Madison	9,829	12,322
3	Morehouse	16,458	15,034
20	Natchitoches	32,274	29,890
59	Orleans	....	....
13	Ouachita	14,494	14,744
61	Plaquemines	12,524	13,039
34	Pointe Coupee	23,641	25,007
28	Rapides	28,828	32,481
9	Red River	10,838	10,948
14	Richland	13,535	10,609
22	Sabine	17,323	14,491
60	St. Bernard	5,277	5,031
57	St. Charles	11,207	9,072
37	St. Helena	8,904	8,164
55	St. James	23,009	20,197
56	St. John the Baptist	14,338	12,330
33	St. Landry	56,082	46,914
45	St. Martin	18,947	16,360
64	St. Mary	24,853	28,408
40	St. Tammany	10,867	9,193
38	Tangipahoa	17,893	12,246
16	Tensas	15,451	18,055
63	Terrebonne	23,296	21,252
4	Union	18,550	17,789
51	Vermilion	21,296	18,578
29	Vernon	13,319	9,179
39	Washington	17,142	9,392
6	Webster	16,184	13,564
43	West Baton Rouge	12,246	10,285
2	West Carroll	5,851	3,685
35	West Feliciana	11,853	14,180
19	Winn	14,276	9,648
	MAINE	354,991	352,064
13	Androscoggin	11,754	13,927
1	Aroostook	47,107	40,787
	MAINE—Continued.		
12	Cumberland	24,623	24,001
9	Franklin	11,404	11,161
6	Hancock	27,585	28,565
8	Kennebec	24,011	26,650
16	Knox	17,792	16,743
15	Lincoln	15,560	13,952
10	Oxford	20,837	20,193
4	Penobscot	36,878	36,732
3	Piscataquis	17,331	16,949
14	Sagadahoc	9,178	9,853
2	Somerset	20,255	19,136
7	Waldo	18,765	19,570
5	Washington	28,465	29,261
11	York	23,446	24,584
	MARYLAND	568,271	540,171
7	Allegany	29,116	27,113
14	Anne Arundel	30,935	31,095
3	Baltimore	122,349	90,755
11	Baltimore City	....	....
16	Calvert	10,007	10,223
18	Caroline	14,416	13,017
4	Carroll	26,494	27,482
1	Cecil	16,045	16,561
24	Charles	16,117	17,662
19	Dorchester	20,725	21,243
5	Frederick	33,730	36,606
8	Garrett	15,249	15,193
2	Harford	22,132	23,285
10	Howard	14,955	15,384
12	Kent	12,472	15,121
9	Montgomery	27,166	26,615
15	Prince Georges	29,596	25,590
13	Queen Annes	14,344	15,963
23	St. Marys	16,504	16,719
22	Somerset	21,981	21,904
17	Talbot	13,556	14,703
6	Washington	26,990	25,595
20	Wicomico	18,144	17,387
21	Worcester	15,248	14,955
	MASSACHUSETTS	241,049	238,248
12	Barnstable	15,353	15,715
6	Berkshire	17,725	18,148
10	Bristol	14,498	16,131
13	Dukes	4,504	4,561
1	Essex	21,890	21,252
5	Franklin	21,025	21,612
8	Hampden	12,227	11,975
7	Hampshire	16,592	16,757
3	Middlesex	30,433	29,009
14	Nantucket	....	....
9	Norfolk	13,570	11,513
11	Plymouth	27,311	24,152
2	Suffolk	....	....
4	Worcester	45,921	47,423
	MICHIGAN	1,197,174	1,207,120
30	Alcona	5,037	5,288
8	Alger	4,723	3,854
64	Allegan	29,731	30,530
19	Alpena	7,259	6,452
23	Antrim	10,956	12,878
42	Arenac	7,926	8,992
6	Baraga	4,348	2,515
65	Barry	15,336	17,030
44	Bay	20,918	19,263
25	Benzie	6,853	5,963
77	Berrien	26,074	26,647
80	Branch	15,607	16,976
74	Calhoun	18,853	19,276
78	Cass	12,760	13,963
22	Charlevoix	8,678	9,329
17	Cheboygan	9,103	8,561
10	Chippewa	11,136	9,920
40	Clare	6,825	5,852
60	Clinton	16,746	18,298
28	Crawford	2,159	2,943
13	Delta	12,206	10,487
14	Dickinson	6,334	4,478
66	Eaton	16,951	19,808
16	Emmet	10,290	8,905
58	Genesee	19,197	22,164
41	Gladwin	7,007	5,789
4	Gogebic	5,215	1,931
26	Grand Traverse	10,832	10,197
52	Gratiot	20,851	22,886
81	Hillsdale	19,885	21,808
2	Houghton	56,775	45,746
43	Huron	26,650	28,293
67	Ingham	16,102	17,881
61	Ionia	18,744	20,101
31	Iosco	5,510	5,057
5	Iron	7,617	3,582
46	Isabella	18,222	18,487
73	Jackson	18,631	20,009
75	Kalamazoo	16,697	16,135
27	Kalkaska	6,158	5,531
62	Kent	38,883	35,718
1	Keweenaw	6,390	3,217
38	Lake	3,754	3,777
57	Lapeer	17,924	20,201
24	Leelanau	9,104	9,549
82	Lenawee	26,577	28,684
68	Livingston	13,249	14,919
9	Luce	2,822	1,968
11	Mackinac	6,417	4,767
70	Macomb	18,360	20,194
36	Manistee	12,989	12,445
7	Marquette	14,328	10,192
37	Mason	11,532	10,896
47	Mecosta	13,662	15,257
15	Menominee	14,386	13,833
45	Midland	10,569	11,062
34	Missaukee	9,320	7,783
83	Monroe	23,636	25,690
51	Montcalm	22,597	23,317
20	Montmorency	3,344	2,981
50	Muskegon	11,597	11,726
48	Newaygo	14,632	14,059
69	Oakland	24,218	25,513
49	Oceana	13,843	13,137
32	Ogemaw	7,089	6,353
3	Ontonagon	6,686	4,930
39	Osceola	13,034	12,702
29	Oscoda	2,027	1,468
21	Otsego	4,491	4,614
63	Ottawa	25,318	24,397
18	Presque Isle	7,060	7,073
33	Roscommon	1,849	1,322
53	Saginaw	34,531	35,626
56	St. Clair	23,354	26,282
79	St. Joseph	11,895	13,777
55	Sanilac	26,804	29,851
12	Schoolcraft	3,959	3,763
59	Shiawassee	16,610	18,223
54	Tuscola	26,528	28,018
76	Van Buren	21,291	21,686
72	Washtenaw	18,477	20,840
71	Wayne	31,381	42,398
35	Wexford	9,755	9,107
	MINNESOTA	899,248	890,490
15	Aitkin	8,387	5,024
40	Anoka	7,710	7,421
18	Becker	12,901	12,139
5	Beltrami	9,671	[59] 8,250
37	Benton	7,586	7,048
46	Bigstone	5,165	5,685
71	Blue Earth	15,076	17,893
63	Brown	10,010	10,827
	MINNESOTA—Continued.		
14	Carlton	8,259	5,544
52	Carver	11,607	12,159
16	Cass	7,700	6,731
48	Chippewa	8,434	8,814
39	Chisago	9,547	9,420
21	Clay	11,583	11,783
12	Clearwater	5,819	([60])
1	Cook	981	810
69	Cottonwood	8,880	8,855
25	Crow Wing	7,359	6,726
56	Dakota	11,249	11,778
74	Dodge	8,350	9,293
31	Douglas	12,135	13,506
82	Faribault	11,684	13,075
79	Fillmore	16,398	18,678
81	Freeborn	14,588	15,637
57	Goodhue	17,403	18,979
32	Grant	6,379	6,974
53	Hennepin	18,696	19,171
78	Houston	10,472	12,203
17	Hubbard	7,460	5,036
38	Isanti	10,993	10,938
13	Itasca	5,808	[61] 2,799
84	Jackson	10,539	10,864
27	Kanabec	5,110	3,829
44	Kandiyohi	12,880	13,774
7	Kittson	7,624	6,670
4	Koochiching	3,945	([62])
47	Lac qui Parle	10,819	10,942
2	Lake	2,530	1,376
60	Le Sueur	11,357	13,229
66	Lincoln	7,429	7,561
65	Lyon	9,064	8,938
51	McLeod	12,278	13,207
19	Mahnomen	2,223	([63])
8	Marshall	12,742	13,080
83	Martin	11,453	11,886
43	Meeker	12,876	13,953
28	Mille Lacs	7,530	5,280
29	Morrison	15,433	15,447
80	Mower	12,079	13,543
68	Murray	8,741	9,446
62	Nicollet	7,929	9,029
85	Nobles	9,359	10,020
20	Norman	9,988	[64] 14,737
75	Olmsted	12,451	14,148
23	Otter Tail	32,472	35,142
10	Pennington	5,194	([65])
26	Pine	11,081	8,076
67	Pipestone	5,116	4,827
9	Polk	22,127	25,148
35	Pope	9,036	10,133
54	Ramsey	5,647	4,741
11	Red Lake	4,668	[66] 7,651
64	Redwood	12,760	12,940
50	Renville	15,994	17,162
58	Rice	11,813	13,280
86	Rock	6,495	6,712
6	Roseau	8,846	6,529
3	St. Louis	34,331	12,442
59	Scott	8,681	9,540
41	Sherburne	5,591	5,641
61	Sibley	11,351	12,731
36	Stearns	26,941	27,418
73	Steele	9,373	10,108
34	Stevens	5,480	5,899
45	Swift	8,533	9,831
30	Todd	16,588	17,076
33	Traverse	5,286	5,264
76	Wabasha	9,448	10,554
24	Wadena	5,520	5,093
72	Waseca	8,554	9,653
55	Washington	11,975	12,958
70	Watonwan	7,135	7,285
22	Wilkin	5,584	6,263
77	Winona	12,070	13,166
42	Wright	20,064	22,027
49	Yellow Medicine	10,825	11,045
	MISSISSIPPI	1,419,434	1,323,766
66	Adams	13,474	17,901
2	Alcorn	12,512	10,934
68	Amite	20,831	18,655
36	Attala	25,797	23,658
5	Benton	9,709	10,004
24	Bolivar	42,483	32,430
20	Calhoun	15,725	15,783
27	Carroll	21,437	20,786
19	Chickasaw	18,086	16,709
35	Choctaw	12,276	11,848
52	Claiborne	14,700	18,293
57	Clarke	18,448	15,922
30	Clay	14,841	15,877
10	Coahoma	28,302	22,942
53	Copiah	29,892	27,917
60	Covington	12,031	[61] 13,076
7	De Soto	21,837	23,437
72	Forrest	8,989	([68])
64	Franklin	14,084	13,042
75	George	5,474	([69])
74	Greene	5,414	[70] 6,585
26	Grenada	11,025	11,399
79	Hancock	7,265	[71] 8,494
77	Harrison	13,434	11,607
50	Hinds	38,718	41,579
37	Holmes	32,378	31,676
39	Issaquena	10,375	10,150
17	Itawamba	14,171	13,373
76	Jackson	6,727	[72] 12,204
56	Jasper	15,803	15,166
65	Jefferson	16,855	19,955
61	Jefferson Davis	11,876	([73])
59	Jones	16,625	11,797
45	Kemper	19,919	20,206
13	Lafayette	19,051	19,581
71	Lamar	6,849	([74])
46	Lauderdale	23,307	23,812
62	Lawrence	11,483	[75] 15,103
43	Leake	17,784	16,737
16	Lee	22,172	17,695
25	Leflore	28,367	20,244
63	Lincoln	21,040	17,945
31	Lowndes	20,467	21,740
42	Madison	28,671	28,462
70	Marion	13,570	[76] 12,430
6	Marshall	23,651	23,325
18	Monroe	28,473	26,004
28	Montgomery	14,127	13,418
41	Neshoba	16,771	12,726
47	Newton	19,199	18,396
32	Noxubee	24,993	27,577
33	Oktibbeha	16,061	17,915
12	Panola	27,307	26,426
78	Pearl River	7,940	[77] 3,763
73	Perry	6,435	[78] 10,507
69	Pike	25,971	19,747
15	Pontotoc	16,808	16,297
3	Prentiss	14,826	14,446
11	Quitman	10,067	5,258
49	Rankin	22,021	19,854
48	Scott	14,605	13,225
40	Sharkey	15,694	12,178
54	Simpson	14,726	12,800
55	Smith	15,033	13,055
23	Sunflower	25,730	14,296
22	Tallahatchie	25,605	18,504
8	Tate	17,205	18,640
4	Tippah	13,066	11,864
1	Tishomingo	10,389	9,020
9	Tunica	17,986	15,852
14	Union	16,256	15,037
51	Warren	16,674	24,656
38	Washington	35,246	40,224
58	Wayne	13,226	11,934
29	Webster	12,354	12,379
67	Wilkinson	15,925	19,820
	MISSISSIPPI—Continued.		
34	Winston	15,543	13,619
21	Yalobusha	16,144	14,992
41	Yazoo	39,103	38,858
	MISSOURI	1,535,719	1,669,233
17	Adair	13,306	15,193
11	Andrew	12,106	13,988
9	Atchison	9,244	12,151
37	Audrain	12,397	13,385
114	Barry	17,858	20,674
92	Barton	11,909	13,774
64	Bates	16,676	19,717
62	Benton	12,706	14,808
82	Bollinger	13,337	13,830
38	Boone	16,710	19,410
27	Buchanan	14,006	17,478
107	Butler	13,266	12,334
25	Caldwell	9,062	11,165
49	Callaway	17,907	20,146
70	Camden	11,147	12,773
81	Cape Girardeau	15,497	16,897
31	Carroll	15,729	18,823
99	Carter	5,504	6,706
43	Cass	14,747	15,847
67	Cedar	12,592	13,788
32	Chariton	17,020	20,995
96	Christian	13,464	15,107
1	Clark	9,830	12,003
29	Clay	11,019	12,550
26	Clinton	8,696	10,668
48	Cole	9,292	10,619
46	Cooper	13,422	15,803
75	Crawford	11,802	11,721
91	Dade	12,021	14,577
71	Dallas	12,361	13,146
14	Daviess	12,636	15,814
13	Dekalb	9,496	11,603
86	Dent	11,231	11,505
97	Douglas	15,951	16,802
106	Dunklin	19,624	16,652
55	Franklin	21,249	23,682
57	Gasconade	9,962	10,447
12	Gentry	10,848	13,910
90	Greene	26,671	27,551
15	Grundy	9,005	10,801
6	Harrison	14,611	18,827
63	Henry	16,140	17,973
69	Hickory	8,394	9,711
10	Holt	9,662	11,723
39	Howard	10,077	12,184
110	Howell	16,039	17,684
84	Iron	6,188	6,038
42	Jackson	22,016	21,674
93	Jasper	24,678	29,556
77	Jefferson	20,105	18,379
44	Johnson	17,691	19,813
18	Knox	9,296	10,414
72	Laclede	14,539	14,126
41	Lafayette	16,611	19,539
95	Lawrence	16,062	19,774
19	Lewis	9,700	11,020
51	Lincoln	12,896	15,733
23	Linn	11,643	13,372
24	Livingston	12,599	14,734
115	McDonald	12,335	12,664
22	Macon	20,972	24,084
83	Madison	8,302	8,398
59	Maries	10,088	9,616
20	Marion	9,864	11,017
5	Mercer	9,726	12,496
60	Miller	13,596	13,165
103	Mississippi	9,218	8,891
47	Moniteau	9,806	11,560
34	Monroe	13,578	15,071
50	Montgomery	10,988	11,724
61	Morgan	10,568	10,760
104	New Madrid	11,615	8,311
94	Newton	19,605	20,325
8	Nodaway	18,282	23,482
109	Oregon	12,616	11,949
58	Osage	11,875	12,879
111	Ozark	11,731	11,923
105	Pemiscot	14,209	9,116
80	Perry	12,247	13,122
45	Pettis	14,276	15,454
74	Phelps	11,503	11,538
36	Pike	13,836	16,256
28	Platte	10,288	11,837
68	Polk	17,667	19,735
73	Pulaski	9,582	9,158
4	Putnam	12,044	14,346
35	Ralls	10,536	10,482
33	Randolph	10,864	12,687
30	Ray	14,844	18,855
85	Reynolds	9,254	8,161
108	Ripley	11,468	11,476
52	St. Charles	13,965	15,493
66	St. Clair	13,132	14,829
79	Ste Genevieve	7,938	8,076
78	St. Francois	24,595	21,356
54	St. Louis	53,737	43,235
53	St. Louis City	....	....
40	Saline	17,718	22,392
3	Schuyler	6,234	7,871
2	Scotland	8,506	10,170
102	Scott	10,829	9,784
98	Shannon	10,502	10,752
21	Shelby	9,905	11,775
101	Stoddard	21,147	19,873
113	Stone	10,204	9,892
16	Sullivan	13,703	16,345
112	Taney	8,712	9,923
87	Texas	19,438	20,827
65	Vernon	18,263	20,724
56	Warren	7,908	8,813
76	Washington	11,850	13,459
100	Wayne	12,636	13,185
89	Webster	15,516	15,149
7	Worth	6,148	8,079
88	Wright	15,497	15,576
	MONTANA	207,447	143,070
23	Beaverhead	4,611	4,085
19	Broadwater	2,732	2,195
32	Carbon	7,897	5,381
13	Cascade	13,459	10,014
3	Chouteau	11,400	8,909
34	Custer	9,426	[79] 7,283
15	Dawson	9,465	2,443
24	Deerlodge	2,854	[80] 6,616
14	Fergus	12,307	5,841
7	Flathead	11,156	[81] 6,849
27	Gallatin	7,737	6,134
21	Granite	1,833	3,333
20	Jefferson	5,184	5,330
12	Lewis and Clark	9,338	8,401
8	Lincoln	2,405	([82])
26	Madison	5,503	6,546
18	Meagher	3,003	2,080
10	Missoula	10,727	[83] 9,598
28	Park	5,372	4,563
11	Powell	3,334	([84])
22	Ravalli	8,256	6,083
16	Rosebud	6,587	([85])
9	Sanders	2,907	([86])
25	Silverbow	15,192	[87] 14,544
29	Sweet Grass	3,007	3,086
6	Teton	8,658	5,080
1	Valley	11,511	4,355
31	Yellowstone	11,586	4,321
	NEBRASKA	638,070	624,643
72	Adams	9,557	9,970
	NEBRASKA—Continued.		
7	Antelope	9,631	8,825
21	Banner	1,444	1,114
29	Blaine	1,672	603
33	Boone	9,480	8,658
18	Boxbutte	2,754	2,904
9	Boyd	6,182	6,197
12	Brown	4,257	2,379
53	Buffalo	11,165	11,510
37	Burt	8,143	8,326
62	Butler	9,889	11,494
66	Cass	11,374	12,437
4	Cedar	10,761	9,313
78	Chase	2,884	2,120
14	Cherry	8,679	5,730
23	Cheyenne	2,914	[88] 4,569
71	Clay	9,137	10,442
40	Colfax	7,133	7,632
36	Cuming	9,689	10,543
45	Custer	19,203	16,732
1	Dakota	3,871	3,953
16	Dawes	4,244	3,819
52	Dawson	9,433	8,529
24	Deuel	1,457	[89] 2,630
3	Dixon	7,343	7,549
39	Dodge	9,388	11,597
64	Douglas	10,433	8,706
79	Dundy	3,355	2,138
70	Fillmore	9,367	10,601
84	Franklin	6,823	6,986
76	Frontier	6,881	7,645
82	Furnas	7,214	9,049
89	Gage	15,003	16,650
25	Garden	3,538	([90])
31	Garfield	2,502	1,667
75	Gosper	4,279	4,924
26	Grant	835	763
43	Greeley	5,674	4,724
56	Hall	8,476	8,366
57	Hamilton	9,283	10,195
83	Harlan	6,579	6,986
77	Hayes	3,011	2,708
80	Hitchcock	3,591	3,257
10	Holt	11,739	9,865
27	Hooker	981	432
55	Howard	8,286	7,997
88	Jefferson	9,336	10,195
91	Johnson	6,824	7,527
73	Kearney	6,771	8,033
49	Keith	2,870	1,596
13	Keyapaha	3,236	2,888
22	Kimball	1,488	504
8	Knox	12,893	11,656
68	Lancaster	19,036	18,814
51	Lincoln	9,340	7,646
46	Logan	1,521	960
30	Loup	2,188	1,305
47	McPherson	2,470	517
34	Madison	8,977	9,792
58	Merrick	6,328	6,630
19	Morrill	3,782	([91])
42	Nance	5,512	5,845
92	Nemaha	7,759	9,221
86	Nuckolls	8,388	9,108
67	Otoe	11,044	12,403
90	Pawnee	7,129	8,132
50	Perkins	2,088	1,505
74	Phelps	6,244	7,421
6	Pierce	7,292	6,571
41	Platte	11,440	12,097
59	Polk	7,162	8,081
81	Redwillow	5,634	6,007
93	Richardson	10,238	12,205
11	Rock	2,976	2,331
69	Saline	10,468	11,266
65	Sarpy	6,904	6,447
63	Saunders	13,778	15,325
20	Scotts Bluff	4,658	2,119
61	Seward	10,638	11,639
15	Sheridan	5,367	4,663
54	Sherman	6,142	5,075
17	Sioux	5,413	1,887
35	Stanton	5,729	5,657
87	Thayer	9,016	9,942
28	Thomas	1,191	628
2	Thurston	6,341	5,574
44	Valley	6,383	5,173
38	Washington	8,521	8,595
5	Wayne	7,163	6,916
85	Webster	8,377	8,826
32	Wheeler	2,292	1,362
60	York	10,189	11,325
	NEVADA	59,596	32,733
7	Churchill	2,070	830
12	Clark	2,934	([92])
16	Douglas	1,895	1,534
1	Elko	8,133	5,688
14	Esmeralda	9,369	1,972
9	Eureka	1,830	1,954
2	Humboldt	6,825	4,463
8	Lander	1,786	1,534
11	Lincoln	3,489	[93] 3,284
6	Lyon	2,549	1,961
13	Nye	7,513	1,140
4	Ormsby	949	793
5	Storey	801	978
3	Washoe	4,067	4,641
10	White Pine	5,386	1,961
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	174,133	185,319
5	Belknap	11,126	11,484
3	Carroll	12,903	13,741
8	Cheshire	17,923	19,463
1	Coos	15,919	17,392
2	Grafton	27,027	28,399
9	Hillsboro	23,486	22,961
6	Merrimack	22,644	23,769
10	Rockingham	27,551	29,084
4	Strafford	7,511	10,641
7	Sullivan	8,043	8,385
	NEW JERSEY	479,652	447,955
20	Atlantic	9,790	9,512
1	Bergen	24,046	22,716
15	Burlington	48,774	42,227
16	Camden	22,902	18,568
21	Cape May	7,396	7,461
19	Cumberland	23,211	22,327
7	Essex	20,728	20,551
17	Gloucester	24,282	25,369
2	Hudson	26,890	14,538
10	Hunterdon	20,735	22,924
11	Mercer	20,032	14,697
12	Middlesex	30,764	27,820
13	Monmouth	39,705	45,322
6	Morris	32,621	33,415
14	Ocean	17,895	18,057
3	Passaic	23,911	18,749
18	Salem	15,487	15,382
9	Somerset	17,962	15,346
4	Sussex	18,378	17,851
8	Union	12,905	15,232
5	Warren	21,238	19,891
	NEW MEXICO	263,117	162,914
16	Bernalillo	12,586	[94] 19,446
20	Chaves	9,643	[95] 2,724
2	Colfax	10,580	6,610
12	Curry	7,779	([96])
23	Dona Ana	9,057	[97] 10,187
21	Eddy	8,084	2,266
26	Grant	11,596	[98] 10,148
14	Guadalupe	10,927	[99] 5,429
19	Lincoln	7,822	[100] 4,953
	NEW MEXICO—Continued.		
25	Luna	2,049	([101])
7	McKinley	10,759	([102])
3	Mora	12,611	10,304
22	Otero	7,069	4,791
11	Quay	12,386	([103])
5	Rio Arriba	16,624	[104] 13,777
13	Roosevelt	10,445	([105])
8	Sandoval	8,579	([106])
6	San Juan	7,210	[107] 4,828
10	San Miguel	15,996	[108] 15,734
9	Santa Fe	9,698	[109] 8,564
24	Sierra	3,536	3,158
18	Socorro	13,201	[110] 10,683
4	Taos	12,008	10,889
15	Torrance	9,602	([111])
1	Union	9,950	[112] 4,528
17	Valencia	13,320	[113] 13,895
	NEW YORK	1,575,826	1,625,057
45	Albany	27,686	27,176
18	Allegany	27,557	29,115
41	Broome	19,348	21,794
16	Cattaraugus	33,800	40,377
6	Cayuga	25,775	28,731
15	Chautauqua	37,157	38,226
23	Chemung	12,068	13,717
40	Chenango	20,743	23,243
1	Clinton	31,422	34,365
47	Columbia	26,260	27,488
26	Cortland	13,040	14,339
42	Delaware	33,107	34,228
52	Dutchess	38,574	37,954
14	Erie	58,146	54,363
33	Essex	23,581	25,216
2	Franklin	30,364	31,996
37	Fulton	11,550	12,620
12	Genesee	19,382	19,873
48	Greene	19,400	20,064
32	Hamilton	4,373	4,947
31	Herkimer	18,994	21,058
4	Jefferson	32,906	35,716
57	Kings	....	....
30	Lewis	17,503	21,820
19	Livingston	22,871	23,110
28	Madison	20,931	24,377
10	Monroe	48,438	43,190
38	Montgomery	14,213	15,327
58	Nassau	61,607	44,515
57	New York	....	....
13	Niagara	26,472	25,906
29	Oneida	43,631	47,215
27	Onondaga	40,914	42,091
9	Ontario	25,578	26,638
51	Orange	44,460	41,195
11	Orleans	18,975	19,591
5	Oswego	29,794	32,695
39	Otsego	28,942	32,878
53	Putnam	10,055	9,904
57	Queens	....	....
46	Rensselaer	25,695	30,117
57	Richmond	....	....
55	Rockland	23,703	20,296
3	St. Lawrence	54,218	59,985
36	Saratoga	27,316	29,272
44	Schenectady	12,452	15,170
43	Schoharie	18,336	20,878
22	Schuyler	9,267	11,266
8	Seneca	15,212	16,715
20	Steuben	40,516	43,889
59	Suffolk	75,676	62,043
50	Sullivan	29,317	28,936
24	Tioga	13,372	16,922
25	Tompkins	15,016	16,608
49	Ulster	54,381	54,024
34	Warren	16,348	17,330
35	Washington	24,231	25,020
7	Wayne	31,799	32,414
54	Westchester	38,861	43,612
17	Wyoming	18,360	19,717
21	Yates	12,133	13,785
	NORTH CAROLINA	1,669,331	1,558,721
23	Alamance	20,403	18,624
50	Alexander	10,930	10,547
16	Alleghany	7,546	7,258
99	Anson	20,812	18,966
17	Ashe	18,890	19,351
36	Beaufort	19,895	20,013
29	Bertie	20,479	18,791
93	Bladen	17,104	17,533
91	Brunswick	12,809	11,172
58	Buncombe	29,339	27,745
52	Burke	18,019	15,515
75	Cabarrus	16,772	14,102
53	Caldwell	15,626	14,064
2	Camden	5,250	5,474
86	Carteret	8,409	7,909
12	Caswell	14,101	14,538
51	Catawba	17,981	16,446
44	Chatham	20,547	[114] 23,048
63	Cherokee	12,223	11,256
30	Chowan	8,514	7,212
64	Clay	3,909	4,532
71	Cleveland	23,338	21,337
92	Columbus	22,748	19,264
84	Craven	13,848	14,779
95	Cumberland	26,293	23,355
1	Currituck	7,693	6,529
32	Dare	4,433	4,445
46	Davidson	20,914	21,208
47	Davie	12,048	11,097
82	Duplin	22,315	20,578
25	Durham	17,035	18,842
28	Edgecombe	22,420	20,736
21	Forsyth	23,483	20,959
26	Franklin	21,677	22,832
73	Gaston	22,069	16,585
4	Gates	10,252	10,213
62	Graham	4,627	4,343
10	Granville	21,455	21,204
39	Greene	11,996	11,494
22	Guilford	33,890	24,194
7	Halifax	29,524	25,723
80	Harnett	19,332	14,764
60	Haywood	16,847	14,441
68	Henderson	13,444	12,187
5	Hertford	12,705	12,362
34	Hyde	8,655	9,278
49	Iredell	26,086	24,390
66	Jackson	11,736	11,293
42	Johnston	34,605	28,493
87	Jones	7,818	7,592
79	Lee	8,146	([115])
83	Lenoir	14,709	13,680
72	Lincoln	14,155	14,471
57	McDowell	10,962	11,198
65	Macon	11,545	11,520
59	Madison	18,371	19,573
37	Martin	13,816	12,766
74	Mecklenburg	29,259	34,585
55	Mitchell	16,198	13,993
77	Montgomery	12,093	12,713
78	Moore	13,797	[116] 19,683
27	Nash	25,651	22,029
90	New Hanover	6,235	4,787
6	Northampton	20,296	19,349
88	Onslow	12,785	11,206
24	Orange	13,028	12,884
85	Pamlico	8,368	7,116
3	Pasquotank	8,281	7,312
89	Pender	14,231	12,994
31	Perquimans	8,924	8,487
11	Person	15,931	15,664
38	Pitt	27,567	25,997
69	Polk	6,583	6,135
45	Randolph	23,310	23,054

[57] Includes La Salle Parish.
[58] Organized since 1900 from part of Catahoula Parish.
[59] Includes Clearwater County.
[60] Organized since 1900 from part of Beltrami County.
[61] Includes Koochiching County.
[62] Organized since 1900 from part of Itasca County.
[63] Organized since 1900 from part of Norman County.
[64] Includes Mahnomen County.
[65] Organized since 1900 from part of Red Lake County.
[66] Includes Pennington County.
[67] Includes part of Jefferson Davis County.
[68] Organized since 1900 from part of Perry County.
[69] Organized since 1900 from parts of Greene and Jackson Counties.
[70] Part included in George County.
[71] Part included in Pearl River County.
[72] Part included in George County.
[73] Organized since 1900 from parts of Covington and Lawrence Counties.
[74] Organized since 1900 from parts of Marion and Pearl River Counties.
[75] Includes part of Jefferson Davis County.
[76] Includes part of Lamar County.
[77] Includes parts of Lamar and Hancock Counties.
[78] Includes Forrest County.
[79] Includes part of Rosebud County.
[80] Includes Powell County and a part of Silverbow County.
[81] Includes Lincoln County.
[82] Organized since 1900 from part of Flathead County.
[83] Includes Sanders County.
[84] Organized since 1900 from Deerlodge County.
[85] Organized since 1900 from parts of Custer County, Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and Crow Indian Reservation.
[86] Organized since 1900 from part of Missoula County.
[87] Part included in Deerlodge County.
[88] Includes Morrill County.
[89] Includes Garden County.
[90] Organized since 1900 from part of Deuel County.
[91] Organized since 1900 from part of Cheyenne County.
[92] Organized since 1900 from parts of Lincoln County.
[93] Includes Clark County.
[94] Includes Sandoval County and parts of Guadalupe, McKinley, and Torrance Counties.
[95] Includes part of Roosevelt County.
[96] Organized since 1900 from parts of Quay and Roosevelt Counties.
[97] Includes part of Luna County.
[98] Includes part of Luna County.
[99] Part included in Quay and Roosevelt Counties.
[100] Includes part of Torrance County.
[101] Organized since 1900 from parts of Dona Ana and Grant Counties.
[102] Organized since 1900 from parts of Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, San Juan, and Valencia Counties.
[103] Organized since 1900 from parts of Guadalupe and Union Counties.
[104] Part included in McKinley County, and includes part of Santa Fe County.
[105] Organized since 1900 from parts of Chaves and Guadalupe Counties and part included in Curry County.
[106] Organized since 1900 from part of Bernalillo County.
[107] Part included in McKinley County.
[108] Part included in Torrance County.
[109] Part included in Torrance and Santa Fe Counties.
[110] Part included in Torrance County.
[111] Organized since 1900 from parts of Bernalillo, Lincoln, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, and Valencia Counties.
[112] Part included in Quay County.
[113] Parts included in McKinley, Guadalupe, and Torrance Counties.
[114] Includes part of Lee County.
[115] Organized since 1900 from part of Chatham County.
[116] Includes part of Lee County.

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1910	Country population. 1900
	NORTH CAROLINA—Con.		
98	Richmond	13,841	13,253
94	Robeson	43,156	36,626
13	Rockingham	28,176	27,496
48	Rowan	23,473	23,097
70	Rutherford	24,869	22,862
81	Sampson	28,357	25,080
97	Scotland	12,464	11,219
76	Stanly	16,181	12,671
14	Stokes	19,517	19,401
15	Surry	23,963	20,938
61	Swain	9,537	7,984
67	Transylvania	6,127	6,036
33	Tyrrell	4,371	4,598
100	Union	27,021	23,628
9	Vance	14,563	12,601
43	Wake	38,235	38,705
8	Warren	18,269	17,783
35	Washington	7,673	9,373
18	Watauga	13,116	12,931
41	Wayne	26,854	24,022
19	Wilkes	27,581	25,319
40	Wilson	20,042	18,868
20	Yadkin	13,210	13,164
56	Yancey	11,650	11,257
	NORTH DAKOTA	415,800	247,998
49	Adams	4,443	(117)
37	Barnes	11,532	10,228
14	Benson	10,229	7,539
31	Billings	8,393	[118] 975
5	Bottineau	12,283	6,168
50	Bowman	3,973	(119)
7	Burke	7,396	(120)
34	Burleigh	7,644	2,762
38	Cass	16,081	16,174
2	Cavalier	13,340	11,008
42	Dickey	6,099	4,643
8	Divide	5,228	(121)
28	Dunn	5,302	(122)
22	Eddy	4,800	3,330
46	Emmons	8,696	4,349
23	Foster	3,698	3,770
18	Grand Forks	12,748	14,702
21	Griggs	4,640	4,096
48	Hettinger	6,557	(123)
35	Kidder	5,462	1,569
43	Lamoure	7,743	4,822
44	Logan	6,168	1,625
12	McHenry	13,782	4,922
45	McIntosh	5,762	4,818
29	McKenzie	5,720	(124)
26	McLean	11,828	[125] 4,791
27	Mercer	4,747	[126] 1,778
47	Morton	19,191	8,390
10	Mountrail	7,203	(127)
17	Nelson	7,142	6,431
33	Oliver	3,577	990
1	Pembina	10,128	12,513
13	Pierce	7,908	4,278
15	Ramsey	8,410	7,205
40	Ransom	6,689	4,919
6	Renville	6,501	(128)
39	Richland	13,354	13,577
4	Rolette	7,458	7,595
41	Sargent	7,005	5,460
25	Sheridan	7,176	(129)
32	Stark	8,179	[130] 5,545
20	Steele	5,887	5,282
36	Stutsman	12,493	6,290
3	Towner	6,482	5,430
19	Traill	8,758	9,659
16	Walsh	13,259	14,604
11	Ward	15,380	[131] 6,684
24	Wells	8,855	8,310
9	Williams	10,471	[132] 767
	OHIO	1,649,948	1,741,446
85	Adams	19,618	21,733
34	Allen	17,635	18,366
25	Ashland	12,518	13,656
1	Ashtabula	27,648	26,412
67	Athens	28,546	25,553
35	Auglaize	14,629	17,074
45	Belmont	41,787	32,147
86	Brown	18,270	21,579
74	Butler	18,079	20,422
42	Carroll	11,069	12,427
57	Champaign	14,541	15,504
58	Clark	16,187	17,811
87	Clermont	20,531	23,242
76	Clinton	13,685	15,174
22	Columbiana	24,452	24,609
48	Coshocton	18,223	22,151
27	Crawford	13,143	14,998
4	Cuyahoga	22,167	23,553
55	Darke	27,721	29,427
11	Defiance	13,912	15,544
51	Delaware	16,484	16,896
6	Erie	12,946	12,642
61	Fairfield	21,201	22,049
70	Fayette	12,731	14,092
50	Franklin	30,633	33,421
9	Fulton	15,637	16,429
82	Gallia	19,214	21,531
3	Geauga	11,838	12,657
71	Greene	15,090	16,444
46	Guernsey	23,420	20,614
88	Hamilton	29,195	35,841
29	Hancock	16,666	18,122
36	Hardin	15,939	17,181
44	Harrison	12,774	14,252
12	Henry	16,133	18,305
77	Highland	17,651	20,275
68	Hocking	16,957	19,350
40	Holmes	14,632	16,364
16	Huron	15,880	16,287
79	Jackson	16,189	19,081
43	Jefferson	26,922	18,895
39	Knox	17,578	17,755
2	Lake	11,293	11,106
83	Lawrence	22,260	24,660
49	Licking	23,085	23,461
53	Logan	15,259	16,714
5	Lorain	22,119	20,311
8	Lucas	19,582	17,940
59	Madison	12,462	13,689
21	Mahoning	23,019	22,176
37	Marion	12,195	13,108
17	Medina	15,907	16,447
81	Meigs	17,837	20,855
33	Mercer	18,926	21,049
56	Miami	17,528	18,096
65	Monroe	19,173	22,726
72	Montgomery	36,403	36,155
63	Morgan	12,224	14,225
38	Morrow	12,703	13,963
47	Muskingum	23,074	24,236
	OHIO—Continued.		
64	Noble	15,079	16,995
7	Ottawa	14,260	14,555
31	Paulding	15,516	20,141
62	Perry	19,198	19,000
60	Pickaway	16,253	17,026
78	Pike	12,966	15,431
19	Portage	18,104	17,872
73	Preble	15,572	16,048
30	Putnam	18,768	21,408
26	Richland	17,909	18,241
69	Ross	21,813	23,871
14	Sandusky	16,643	18,451
84	Scioto	22,041	21,949
15	Seneca	19,330	20,385
54	Shelby	15,295	16,268
23	Stark	35,626	36,786
18	Summit	21,816	19,561
20	Trumbull	25,130	23,812
41	Tuscarawas	23,838	26,213
52	Union	14,973	16,095
32	Van Wert	15,687	18,035
80	Vinton	10,291	12,751
75	Warren	15,028	15,867
66	Washington	28,609	32,349
24	Wayne	22,346	23,107
10	Williams	13,811	14,743
13	Wood	27,257	30,550
28	Wyandot	11,669	13,154
	OKLAHOMA	1,106,413	648,072
32	Adair	8,694	(133)
16	Alfalfa	12,690	(134)
60	Atoka	11,545	(135)
20	Beaver	13,305	[136] 2,939
43	Beckham	13,112	(137)
25	Blaine	12,707	[138] 10,658
59	Bryan	21,270	(139)
45	Caddo	27,136	(140)
40	Canadian	14,028	[141] 12,598
66	Carter	16,140	(142)
31	Cherokee	13,624	(143)
58	Choctaw	15,106	(144)
22	Cimarron	4,553	(145)
48	Cleveland	13,723	12,824
61	Coal	9,615	(146)
72	Comanche	28,693	(147)
4	Craig	11,743	(148)
29	Creek	14,375	(149)
41	Custer	15,394	[150] 10,994
	Day	....	[151] 2,173
2	Delaware	10,581	(152)
24	Dewey	13,113	8,819
23	Ellis	12,368	(153)
14	Garfield	17,024	17,739
68	Garvin	19,032	(154)
46	Grady	17,142	(155)
13	Grant	14,224	15,313
75	Greer	11,553	[156] 17,922
77	Harmon	10,364	(157)
19	Harper	7,907	(158)
53	Haskell	15,386	(159)
51	Hughes	18,869	(160)
76	Jackson	16,362	(161)
70	Jefferson	10,692	(162)
63	Johnston	12,243	(163)
12	Kay	15,696	[164] 14,709
26	Kingfisher	14,143	14,833
74	Kiowa	19,295	(165)
54	Latimer	8,646	(166)
55	Le Flore	22,440	(167)
38	Lincoln	27,706	24,394
27	Logan	16,473	15,303
65	Love	8,244	(168)
47	McClain	11,471	(169)
56	McCurtain	17,575	(170)
35	McIntosh	16,726	(171)
15	Major	12,463	(172)
64	Marshall	8,861	(173)
3	Mayes	10,939	(174)
67	Murray	6,943	(175)
34	Muskogee	22,509	(176)
11	Noble	10,583	[177] 10,258
5	Nowata	8,995	(178)
37	Okfuskee	15,330	(179)
39	Oklahoma	17,170	14,913
36	Okmulgee	14,413	(180)
9	Osage	15,024	(181)
1	Ottawa	10,568	(182)
10	Pawnee	11,635	[183] 10,691
28	Payne	17,190	[184] 17,059
52	Pittsburg	22,830	(185)
62	Pontotoc	16,868	(186)
49	Pottawatomie	26,742	21,259
57	Pushmataha	8,845	(187)
6	Roger Mills	12,393	[188] 6,190
6	Rogers	10,792	(189)
50	Seminole	17,464	(190)
33	Sequoyah	19,824	(191)
69	Stephens	16,509	(192)
21	Texas	12,010	(193)
73	Tillman	13,724	(194)
7	Tulsa	13,234	(195)
30	Wagoner	15,856	(196)
8	Washington	8,065	(197)
44	Washita	21,084	[198] 15,001
17	Woods	12,207	[199] 33,476
18	Woodward	12,615	7,469
	Cherokee Nation		89,404
	Chickasaw Nation		112,463
	Choctaw Nation		79,205
	Creek Nation		28,002
	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita Nations	(201)	6,388
	Seminole Nation		3,786
	Kaw and Osage Reservations		7,485
	Modoc, Shawnee, Ottawa, Quapaw, Peoria, Seneca, and Wyandotte Nations		3,805
	OREGON	275,963	229,894
24	Baker	8,658	[202] 8,113
14	Benton	5,606	4,544
17	Clackamas	23,406	15,792
11	Clatsop	3,701	4,017
10	Columbia	7,316	5,084
	OREGON—Continued.		
34	Coos	8,316	6,726
20	Crook	7,157	3,308
33	Curry	2,044	1,868
30	Douglas	12,099	11,708
5	Gilliam	2,305	2,583
23	Grant	4,199	4,740
26	Harney	3,015	1,969
7	Hood River	5,685	(203)
31	Jackson	9,677	7,913
32	Josephine	5,670	5,227
28	Klamath	5,796	3,523
27	Lake	3,405	2,086
29	Lane	19,052	14,313
13	Lincoln	4,325	3,017
19	Linn	14,168	12,371
25	Malheur	5,772	3,631
18	Marion	19,589	20,278
4	Morrow	2,862	2,782
8	Multnomah	13,122	12,741
15	Polk	8,723	6,868
6	Sherman	3,136	2,820
12	Tillamook	4,514	3,375
3	Umatilla	10,878	11,247
2	Union	7,454	[204] 11,355
1	Wallowa	5,374	4,662
21	Wasco	10,263	[205] 8,306
9	Washington	16,774	11,785
22	Wheeler	1,853	2,020
16	Yamhill	10,049	9,122
	PENNSYLVANIA	2,452,483	2,314,121
60	Adams	23,580	25,235
36	Allegheny	150,057	128,306
38	Armstrong	40,731	35,470
35	Beaver	23,060	22,943
63	Bedford	30,060	30,834
56	Berks	65,401	67,108
41	Blair	31,353	28,487
3	Bradford	33,561	39,079
51	Bucks	45,333	47,119
33	Butler	41,004	37,799
40	Cambria	60,913	41,876
14	Cameron	4,211	4,076
22	Carbon	22,021	19,137
29	Center	30,525	31,398
55	Chester	58,135	57,480
32	Clarion	26,611	26,086
30	Clearfield	59,932	52,596
15	Clinton	14,527	14,725
24	Columbia	23,918	23,895
9	Crawford	31,815	36,767
59	Cumberland	28,171	28,427
46	Dauphin	34,280	32,244
54	Delaware	41,375	34,718
13	Elk	19,783	21,199
8	Erie	30,711	30,199
65	Fayette	119,291	81,618
12	Forest	8,632	10,224
61	Franklin	37,200	37,978
62	Fulton	9,124	9,348
67	Greene	21,893	24,226
42	Huntingdon	22,011	22,225
39	Indiana	49,551	30,693
31	Jefferson	39,986	42,203
44	Juniata	12,346	13,465
19	Lackawanna	19,135	20,626
57	Lancaster	85,804	88,361
34	Lawrence	25,854	24,338
47	Lebanon	39,000	35,628
49	Lehigh	41,915	41,765
23	Luzerne	91,233	90,233
16	Lycoming	31,352	32,793
6	McKean	19,903	24,945
10	Mercer	31,131	31,783
43	Mifflin	18,765	17,805
21	Monroe	14,786	14,594
52	Montgomery	86,935	74,140
25	Montour	7,168	7,272
50	Northampton	36,104	38,182
26	Northumberland	44,330	37,607
45	Perry	16,340	18,628
53	Philadelphia	....	....
20	Pike	5,773	7,882
5	Potter	17,102	22,070
48	Schuylkill	67,997	65,293
28	Snyder	14,796	15,465
64	Somerset	42,214	38,218
17	Sullivan	9,942	10,344
2	Susquehanna	20,489	23,877
4	Tioga	29,590	35,538
27	Union	10,922	11,846
11	Venango	23,517	23,676
7	Warren	23,514	26,230
66	Washington	65,356	48,389
1	Wayne	23,087	24,158
37	Westmoreland	125,651	99,503
18	Wyoming	11,191	13,686
58	York	60,485	60,063
	RHODE ISLAND	17,956	20,909
3	Bristol	2,452	1,135
2	Kent	481	606
4	Newport	5,473	7,181
1	Providence	2,528	7,142
5	Washington	7,022	4,845
	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,161,208	1,079,278
11	Abbeville	27,517	27,617
30	Aiken	35,443	34,857
10	Anderson	52,298	47,228
40	Bamberg	14,660	14,377
41	Barnwell	27,822	30,447
44	Beaufort	26,564	30,784
37	Berkeley	22,506	[206] 29,596
32	Calhoun	14,444	(207)
36	Charleston	27,942	29,401
5	Cherokee	20,293	15,871
14	Chester	23,643	24,034
2	Chesterfield	21,581	18,942
33	Clarendon	28,942	26,197
39	Colleton	32,435	31,917
17	Darlington	29,112	[208] 28,289
18	Dillon	18,756	(209)
38	Dorchester	13,712	12,609
29	Edgefield	24,860	22,352
15	Fairfield	27,249	27,286
21	Florence	26,382	[210] 22,966
35	Georgetown	16,740	18,708
7	Greenville	49,769	40,098
28	Greenwood	25,586	21,486
42	Hampton	22,168	22,357
19	Horry	25,538	22,659
16	Kershaw	22,641	[211] 21,893
3	Lancaster	23,494	21,683
	SOUTH CAROLINA—Con.		
12	Laurens	32,108	30,348
22	Lee	23,054	(212)
25	Lexington	25,904	[213] 22,654
20	Marion	14,149	[214] 30,882
1	Marlboro	25,682	23,400
26	Newberry	26,357	[215] 24,300
9	Oconee	22,142	20,261
31	Orangeburg	43,959	[216] 49,899
8	Pickens	19,203	17,097
24	Richland	26,558	23,767
27	Saluda	19,490	18,131
6	Spartanburg	60,145	50,833
23	Sumter	29,612	[217] 44,088
13	Union	22,860	19,159
34	Williamsburg	33,900	[218] 29,922
4	York	33,988	30,883
	SOUTH DAKOTA	389,536	294,893
15	Armstrong	647	598
44	Aurora	4,614	3,282
29	Beadle	8,228	4,933
65	Bennett	1,747	(219)
58	Bonhomme	7,453	7,723
	Boseman	....	[220] 185
27	Brookings	8,931	8,787
3	Brown	12,446	9,825
41	Brule	4,299	4,074
42	Buffalo	1,589	1,790
9	Butte	3,641	[221] 2,456
5	Campbell	4,526	4,527
61	Charles Mix	11,118	8,498
22	Clark	7,895	5,877
55	Clay	6,077	6,834
23	Codington	5,829	5,227
6	Corson	2,298	(222)
36	Custer	3,462	2,052
45	Davison	4,184	3,206
21	Day	10,315	9,811
25	Deuel	5,750	5,373
14	Dewey	1,145	1,326
60	Douglas	4,777	4,100
18	Edmunds	5,599	3,805
67	Fall River	4,511	1,743
19	Faulk	4,987	3,008
24	Grant	7,084	6,900
62	Gregory	8,856	2,954
26	Hamlin	5,296	4,753
30	Hand	6,363	3,866
48	Hanson	4,836	4,020
8	Harding	4,108	(223)
33	Hughes	1,819	1,075
59	Hutchinson	9,305	9,698
31	Hyde	2,223	1,116
43	Jerauld	3,316	2,325
28	Kingsbury	8,255	7,306
50	Lake	6,690	6,234
10	Lawrence	5,724	6,712
53	Lincoln	8,644	8,826
	Lugenbeel	....	[224] 2,108
40	Lyman	9,143	3,375
49	McCook	6,201	6,550
4	McPherson	5,346	5,366
2	Marshall	6,484	5,184
11	Meade	10,901	3,807
39	Mellette	1,700	(225)
	Meyer	....	[226] 743
47	Miner	5,603	4,792
52	Minnehaha	11,300	10,748
51	Moody	6,261	6,366
35	Pennington	8,027	4,268
7	Perkins	10,093	(227)
16	Potter	3,179	2,988
1	Roberts	11,663	10,493
46	Sanborn	4,595	3,347
	Schnasse	292	1,325
66	Shannon	1,652	1,365
20	Spink	9,806	6,973
34	Stanley	13,173	3,643
	Sterling	252	(228)
32	Sully	2,143	1,715
64	Todd	2,164	(229)
63	Tripp	8,323	[230] 743
56	Turner	9,485	10,124
54	Union	7,775	8,469
17	Walworth	3,661	3,839
38	Washabaugh	1,652	2,109
37	Washington	1,652	1,366
57	Yankton	8,423	8,262
	TENNESSEE	1,609,804	1,619,893
38	Anderson	15,398	16,523
82	Bedford	18,510	20,049
27	Benton	11,380	11,489
54	Bledsoe	6,329	6,626
49	Blount	18,428	19,206
94	Bradley	10,787	11,901
6	Campbell	21,875	15,047
58	Cannon	10,221	11,653
26	Carroll	21,537	21,652
44	Carter	17,360	16,688
31	Cheatham	9,899	10,112
74	Chester	8,003	9,896
5	Claiborne	22,271	20,696
11	Clay	8,542	8,421
46	Cocke	17,396	17,523
85	Coffee	11,613	12,890
67	Crockett	15,323	14,880
36	Cumberland	7,816	8,311
32	Davidson	39,114	41,950
64	Decatur	10,093	10,439
34	Dekalb	15,434	16,460
30	Dickson	17,450	17,272
24	Dyer	21,110	18,696
72	Fayette	28,209	28,492
8	Fentress	7,446	6,106
86	Franklin	18,118	19,054
25	Gibson	31,090	30,651
80	Giles	28,926	30,197
40	Grainger	13,888	15,512
42	Greene	29,009	28,621
87	Grundy	8,322	7,802
41	Hamblen	9,643	9,755
90	Hamilton	41,606	31,089
4	Hancock	10,778	11,147
73	Hardeman	19,992	20,552
76	Hardin	17,521	19,246
3	Hawkins	22,345	22,881
68	Haywood	23,028	22,544
65	Henderson	15,098	16,785
20	Henry	20,886	22,190
62	Hickman	15,430	16,367
28	Houston	5,281	6,398
29	Humphreys	12,300	12,612
12	Jackson	14,628	15,039
91	James	5,210	5,407
47	Jefferson	15,980	18,590
1	Johnson	12,100	10,589
	TENNESSEE—Continued.		
50	Knox	48,888	41,665
23	Lake	7,342	7,368
69	Lauderdale	17,338	19,769
79	Lawrence	15,112	14,248
78	Lewis	5,611	4,455
83	Lincoln	22,090	23,185
51	Loudon	9,225	9,963
93	McMinn	17,097	17,314
75	McNairy	15,827	17,172
13	Macon	13,881	12,881
66	Madison	23,578	21,822
88	Marion	15,737	15,492
81	Marshall	14,642	17,342
61	Maury	32,034	34,644
92	Meigs	5,966	7,491
96	Monroe	18,866	16,869
18	Montgomery	25,124	26,586
84	Moore	4,392	5,289
37	Morgan	10,600	9,587
22	Obion	21,391	22,974
10	Overton	14,433	13,353
63	Perry	8,815	8,800
9	Pickett	5,087	5,366
95	Polk	14,116	11,357
35	Putnam	16,854	16,741
53	Rhea	12,380	11,674
52	Roane	14,742	15,849
17	Robertson	22,274	23,297
59	Rutherford	28,520	29,544
7	Scott	12,947	11,077
89	Sequatchie	3,036	3,326
48	Sevier	21,621	22,021
71	Shelby	55,548	48,764
14	Smith	17,399	19,026
19	Stewart	14,860	14,824
2	Sullivan	20,432	19,116
16	Sumner	22,345	23,663
70	Tipton	25,749	26,038
15	Trousdale	5,874	6,004
45	Unicoi	6,052	5,699
39	Union	11,414	12,894
55	Van Buren	2,574	3,126
57	Warren	13,909	14,430
43	Washington	19,660	17,105
77	Wayne	10,504	12,297
21	Weakley	26,481	30,816
56	White	12,207	12,193
60	Williamson	21,289	24,249
33	Wilson	21,218	25,122
	TEXAS	2,702,133	2,367,743
135	Anderson	19,168	19,718
113	Andrews	975	87
141	Angelina	14,956	11,954
237	Aransas	724	563
56	Archer	5,700	2,508
18	Armstrong	1,990	1,205
225	Atascosa	10,004	7,143
199	Austin	17,493	20,435
27	Bailey	312	4
208	Bandera	4,921	5,332
202	Bastrop	18,763	22,123
59	Baylor	6,382	3,052
239	Bee	8,821	7,720
174	Bell	30,092	32,280
215	Bexar	23,062	16,101
170	Blanco	4,311	4,703
76	Borden	1,386	776
131	Bosque	14,279	15,182
44	Bowie	25,037	21,420
195	Brazoria	11,846	13,574
177	Brazos	14,787	15,270
160	Brewster	5,220	2,356
23	Briscoe	2,162	1,253
128	Brown	15,456	12,054
176	Burleson	17,211	16,832
169	Burnet	8,713	9,525
203	Caldwell	19,888	18,110
236	Calhoun	1,936	2,395
107	Callahan	10,768	7,266
250	Cameron	16,641	9,790
91	Camp	7,635	7,363
13	Carson	1,606	469
45	Cass	25,266	21,224
25	Castro	1,850	400
193	Chambers	4,234	3,046
136	Cherokee	23,933	22,740
21	Childress	5,720	1,446
37	Clay	13,723	7,617
72	Cochran	65	25
125	Coke	5,777	3,430
127	Coleman	18,119	8,715
52	Collin	39,015	41,456
20	Collingsworth	4,648	1,233
219	Colorado	16,274	17,935
204	Comal	5,269	4,911
129	Comanche	23,415	20,132
152	Concho	6,654	1,427
39	Cooke	18,979	19,620
147	Coryell	19,774	19,443
32	Cottle	3,046	1,002
157	Crane	331	51
162	Crockett	1,296	1,591
67	Crosby	1,765	788
5	Dallam	1,458	146
85	Dallas	39,541	34,188
75	Dawson	2,320	37
16	Deaf Smith	2,192	843
50	Delta	12,727	13,731
53	Denton	25,155	24,131
223	Dewitt	17,419	15,440
64	Dickens	3,092	1,151
229	Dimmit	3,460	1,106
19	Donley	3,338	2,756
244	Duval	8,964	8,483
106	Eastland	18,074	15,861
121	Ector	1,178	381
210	Edwards	3,768	3,108
101	Ellis	37,134	36,995
117	El Paso	11,339	8,980
105	Erath	26,983	25,694
145	Falls	29,278	29,636
41	Fannin	33,523	40,687
200	Fayette	25,559	31,622
78	Fisher	11,470	3,708
30	Floyd	3,224	2,020
34	Foard	4,385	1,568
196	Fort Bend	15,599	16,538
48	Franklin	9,095	8,674
134	Freestone	16,370	18,910
226	Frio	7,096	4,200
74	Gaines	1,255	55
194	Galveston	7,498	6,327
66	Garza	1,995	185
206	Gillespie	9,447	8,229
123	Glasscock	1,143	286
234	Goliad	9,909	8,310
217	Gonzales	24,916	24,585
12	Gray	2,772	480
	TEXAS—Continued.		
40	Grayson	32,463	34,254
97	Gregg	8,985	8,752
179	Grimes	17,921	22,249
216	Guadalupe	21,797	18,964
29	Hale	4,737	1,680
22	Hall	6,343	1,670
130	Hamilton	12,330	12,040
3	Hansford	935	167
33	Hardeman	6,879	1,983
188	Hardin	12,947	5,049
192	Harris	29,231	17,816
94	Harrison	25,791	24,023
6	Hartley	1,261	377
61	Haskell	12,143	2,637
171	Hays	10,705	11,850
10	Hemphill	1,522	815
99	Henderson	17,870	19,970
251	Hidalgo	12,519	6,837
132	Hill	35,704	32,667
71	Hockley	137	44
104	Hood	8,217	7,736
49	Hopkins	25,887	24,315
142	Houston	25,617	22,840
111	Howard	4,779	2,528
51	Hunt	32,365	35,557
8	Hutchinson	892	303
154	Irion	1,283	848
55	Jack	10,337	8,913
222	Jackson	5,913	6,094
184	Jasper	14,000	7,138
118	Jeff Davis	1,678	1,150
187	Jefferson	9,479	3,549
102	Johnson	21,428	24,271
79	Jones	16,577	7,053
233	Karnes	13,795	8,681
87	Kaufman	25,200	24,668
205	Kendall	3,631	4,103
65	Kent	2,341	899
207	Kerr	3,662	3,557
165	Kimble	3,261	2,503
63	King	810	490
212	Kinney	3,401	2,447
60	Knox	8,669	2,322
42	Lamar	34,404	38,395
28	Lamb	540	31
148	Lampasas	7,413	6,518
230	Lasalle	2,867	2,303
218	Lavaca	21,079	23,923
201	Lee	13,132	14,595
143	Leon	15,091	18,072
189	Liberty	9,706	7,237
133	Limestone	28,101	27,619
1	Lipscomb	1,865	790
232	Live Oak	3,442	2,268
168	Llano	4,833	7,301
115	Loving	249	33
68	Lubbock	1,686	293
69	Lynn	1,713	17
151	McCulloch	10,736	3,960
146	McLennan	38,878	36,357
231	McMullen	1,091	1,024
178	Madison	10,318	10,432
93	Marion	7,957	7,904
112	Martin	1,549	332
167	Mason	5,683	5,573
221	Matagorda	9,049	6,097
228	Maverick	1,615	4,066
214	Medina	12,373	7,783
166	Menard	2,707	2,011
122	Midland	1,272	1,741
175	Milam	31,444	33,810
149	Mills	8,565	6,569
110	Mitchell	6,483	2,855
38	Montague	19,624	19,283
191	Montgomery	14,305	17,067
7	Moore	561	209
46	Morris	9,261	8,220
31	Motley	2,396	1,257
137	Nacogdoches	23,410	22,306
100	Navarro	33,968	32,120
185	Newton	10,850	7,282
109	Nolan	6,882	1,941
241	Nueces	11,597	5,736
2	Ochiltree	1,602	267
15	Oldham	812	349
186	Orange	4,001	2,070
82	Palo Pinto	13,753	10,243
95	Panola	20,424	21,404
83	Parker	21,257	21,037
26	Parmer	1,555	34
158	Pecos	2,071	[231] 2,360
182	Polk	17,459	14,447
14	Potter	2,467	378
159	Presidio	5,218	3,673
89	Rains	6,787	6,127
17	Randall	1,912	963
155	Reagan	392	(232)
43	Red River	26,499	27,824
119	Reeves	1,484	1,208
238	Refugio	2,041	1,641
9	Roberts	950	620
144	Robertson	22,523	26,029
86	Rockwall	5,726	6,783
126	Runnels	14,673	4,251
96	Rusk	26,946	26,099
139	Sabine	8,582	6,394
140	San Augustine	10,060	8,173
190	San Jacinto	9,542	10,277
240	San Patricio	6,110	2,372
150	San Saba	11,245	7,569
163	Schleicher	1,893	515
77	Scurry	8,410	4,158
80	Shackelford	4,201	2,461
138	Shelby	22,244	20,452
4	Sherman	856	104
98	Smith	29,562	28,577
103	Somervell	3,931	3,498
252	Starr	13,151	11,469
81	Stephens	7,980	6,466
124	Sterling	1,493	1,127
62	Stonewall	5,320	2,183
164	Sutton	1,569	1,727
24	Swisher	2,796	1,227
84	Tarrant	32,158	23,915
108	Taylor	15,081	7,088
161	Terrell	1,430	(233)
70	Terry	1,474	48
58	Throckmorton	4,563	1,750
47	Titus	13,285	12,292
153	Tom Green	7,561	[234] 6,804
172	Travis	25,760	25,128
181	Trinity	12,768	10,976
183	Tyler	10,250	11,899
92	Upshur	18,476	16,266
156	Upton	501	48
213	Uvalde	5,117	2,758
211	Valverde	8,613	5,263
88	Van Zandt	23,188	24,134
235	Victoria	11,317	9,668
180	Walker	13,989	13,328

[117] Organized since 1900 from part of Stark County.
[118] Includes parts of Bowman and McKenzie Counties.
[119] Organized since 1900 from part of Billings County.
[120] Organized since 1900 from part of Ward County.
[121] Organized since 1900 from part of Williams County.
[122] Organized since 1900 from parts of Mercer and Stark Counties.
[123] Organized since 1900 from part of Stark County.
[124] Organized since 1900 from parts of Billings and Stark Counties.
[125] Includes Sheridan County.
[126] Includes part of Dunn County.
[127] Organized since 1900 from part of Ward County.
[128] Organized from part of Ward County.
[129] Organized since 1900 from part of McLean County.
[130] Includes parts of Adams, Hettinger, McKenzie, and Dunn Counties.
[131] Includes parts of Mountrail, Burke, and Renville Counties.
[132] Includes Divide County.
[133] Organized since 1900 from part of Cherokee Nation.
[134] Organized since 1900 from part of Woods County.
[135] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[136] Includes Cimarron and Texas Counties.
[137] Organized since 1900 from parts of Greer and Roger Mills Counties.
[138] Includes part of Wichita Indian Reservation.
[139] Organized since 1900 from parts of Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.
[140] Organized since 1900 from parts of Wichita and Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian Reservations, and includes part of Grady.
[141] Includes part of Wichita Indian Reservation.
[142] Organized since 1900 from part of Chickasaw Nation.
[143] Organized since 1900 from part of Cherokee Nation.
[144] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[145] Organized since 1900 from part of Beaver County.
[146] Organized since 1900 from parts of Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.
[147] Organized since 1900 from parts of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservations.
[148] Organized since 1900 from part of Cherokee Nation.
[149] Organized since 1900 from part of Creek Nation.
[150] Includes part of Wichita Indian Reservation.
[151] Abolished since 1900.
[152] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee Nation and Seneca Indian Reservation.
[153] Organized since 1900 from parts of Day and Woodward Counties.
[154] Organized since 1900 from part of Chickasaw Nation.
[155] Organized since 1900 from parts of Caddo and Comanche Counties and part of Chickasaw Nation.
[156] Includes parts of Harmon, Jackson, and Beckham Counties.
[157] Organized since 1900 from part of Greer County.
[158] Organized since 1900 from part of Woodward County.
[159] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[160] Organized since 1900 from part of Creek Nation.
[161] Organized since 1900 from part of Greer County.
[162] Organized since 1900 from parts of Comanche County and Chickasaw Nation.
[163] Organized since 1900 from parts of Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.
[164] Includes parts of Kaw and Ponca Indian Reservations.
[165] Organized since 1900 from parts of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservations.
[166] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[167] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[168] Organized since 1900 from part of Chickasaw Nation.
[169] Organized since 1900 from part of Chickasaw Nation.
[170] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[171] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee and Creek Nations.
[172] Organized since 1900 from part of Woods County.
[173] Organized since 1900 from part of Chickasaw Nation.
[174] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee and Creek Nations.
[175] Organized since 1900 from part of Chickasaw Nation.
[176] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee and Creek Nations.
[177] Includes parts of Otoe, Missouri, and of Ponca Indian Reservations and Payne County.
[178] Organized since 1900 from part of Cherokee Nation.
[179] Organized since 1900 from part of Creek Nation.
[180] Organized since 1900 from part of Creek Nation.
[181] Organized since 1900 from part of Osage Indian Reservation.
[182] Organized since 1900 from parts of Modoc, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, Shawnee, Seneca, and Wyandotte Indian Reservations and Cherokee Nation.
[183] Includes parts of Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservations.
[184] Part included in Noble County.
[185] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[186] Organized since 1900 from parts of Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.
[187] Organized since 1900 from part of Choctaw Nation.
[188] Part included in Beckham County, and includes parts of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservations.
[189] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee and Creek Nations.
[190] Organized since 1900 from parts of Seminole and Creek Nations.
[191] Organized since 1900 from part of Cherokee Nation.
[192] Organized since 1900 from parts of Chickasaw Nation and Comanche County.
[193] Organized since 1900 from part of Beaver County.
[194] Organized since 1900 from part of Comanche County.
[195] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee and Creek Nations and Wagoner County.
[196] Organized since 1900 from parts of Cherokee and Creek Nations.
[197] Organized since 1900 from part of Cherokee Nation.
[198] Includes part of Wichita Indian Reservation.
[199] Includes parts of Alfalfa, Woodward, and Major Counties.
[200] Includes parts of Harper, Ellis, and Woods Counties.
[201] Indian reservations included in counties.
[202] Includes part of Union County.
[203] Organized since 1900 from part of Wasco County.
[204] Part included in Baker County.
[205] Part included in Hood River County.
[206] Part included in Orangeburg County.
[207] Organized since 1900 from parts of Orangeburg and Lexington Counties.
[208] Includes part of Lee County.
[209] Organized since 1900 from part of Marion County.
[210] Includes part of Williamsburg County.
[211] Includes part of Lee County.
[212] Organized since 1900 from parts of Darlington, Kershaw, and Sumter Counties.
[213] Includes part of Calhoun and Newberry Counties.
[214] Includes Dillon County.
[215] Includes part of Lexington County.
[216] Includes parts of Calhoun and Berkeley Counties.
[217] Includes part of Lee County.
[218] Includes part of Florence County.
[219] Organized since 1900 from Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations.
[220] Name changed to Corson.
[221] Includes Harding and Perkins Counties.
[222] Organized since 1900 from Standing Rock Indian Reservation and Boseman County.
[223] Organized since 1900 from part of Butte County.
[224] Name changed to Bennett, Rosebud Indian Reservation.
[225] Organized since 1900 from the Rosebud Indian Reservation.
[226] Changed to Mellette and Todd Counties.
[227] Organized since 1900 from part of Butte County.
[228] Organized since 1900 from part of Cheyenne River Indian Reservation.
[229] Organized since 1900 from part of Rosebud Indian Reservation.
[230] Organized since 1900 from part of Rosebud Indian Reservation.
[231] Includes Terrell County.
[232] Organized since 1900 from part of Tom Green County.
[233] Organized since 1900 from part of Pecos County.
[234] Includes Reagan County.

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

No. of county.	State and county.	Country population. 1810	Country population. 1900
	TEXAS—Continued.		
197	Waller	2,138	4,246
120	Ward	2,389	1,451
198	Washington	20,843	26,963
245	Webb	7,648	8,422
220	Wharton	17,840	16,942
11	Wheeler	5,238	636
36	Wichita	6,951	3,326
35	Wilbarger	8,805	3,766
173	Williamson	30,914	29,641
224	Wilson	15,668	13,066
174	Winkler	442	60
54	Wise	22,799	24,654
90	Wood	20,206	18,424
73	Yoakum	602	26
57	Young	20,993	5,662
246	Zapata	3,809	4,760
227	Zavalla	1,889	792
	UTAH	119,773	111,529
20	Beaver	1,313	1,475
3	Boxelder	8,035	5,885
2	Cache	3,866	5,723
15	Carbon	5,685	3,823
5	Davis	6,396	3,878
17	Emery	2,805	3,445
24	Garfield	1,118	2,517
16	Grand	980	1,149
25	Iron	1,072	2,082
13	Juab	2,914	4,789
27	Kane	919	1,101
19	Millard	2,984	4,063
6	Morgan	1,711	1,445
21	Piute	1,734	1,954
1	Rich	1,350	1,946
7	Salt Lake	27,365	23,164
23	San Juan	2,377	1,023
14	Sanpete	3,065	4,385
18	Sevier	3,218	3,080
8	Summit	3,785	4,872
12	Tooele	2,458	2,752
9	Uinta	6,214	5,794
11	Utah	9,313	6,619
10	Wasatch	5,768	2,249
26	Washington	2,962	2,483
22	Wayne	1,749	1,907
4	Weber	9,599	8,926
	VERMONT	167,652	188,561
9	Addison	14,499	18,867
13	Bennington	11,367	13,014
7	Caledonia	11,155	13,081
5	Chittenden	11,111	14,467
1	Essex	5,472	8,056
3	Franklin	15,797	17,747
4	Grand Isle	3,761	4,462
6	Lamoille	7,696	8,197
10	Orange	13,861	14,993
2	Orleans	11,897	12,285
	VERMONT—Continued.		
12	Rutland	18,844	28,917
8	Washington	11,804	12,315
14	Windham	12,406	13,801
15	Windsor	17,980	18,359
	VIRGINIA	1,472,309	1,439,424
26	Accomac	32,751	31,301
27	Albemarle	29,617	28,124
1	Alexandria	9,491	6,312
30	Alleghany	9,339	9,409
38	Amelia	8,720	9,037
42	Amherst	28,314	27,864
01	Appomattox	8,716	9,662
26	Augusta	28,738	29,923
39	Bath	6,538	5,595
03	Bedford	27,041	27,940
09	Bland	5,154	5,135
41	Botetourt	16,456	15,793
01	Brunswick	17,511	17,457
21	Buchanan	12,070	9,492
43	Buckingham	15,204	15,266
62	Campbell	22,539	23,256
22	Caroline	15,969	16,098
81	Carroll	20,706	19,303
25	Charles City	5,253	5,040
88	Charlotte	14,321	15,165
27	Chesterfield	21,299	18,804
4	Clarke	6,592	6,989
05	Craig	4,711	4,293
11	Culpeper	11,677	12,393
44	Cumberland	9,195	8,996
72	Dickenson	8,857	7,492
92	Dinwiddie	15,442	15,374
42	Elizabeth City	13,326	14,602
29	Essex	8,627	9,147
2	Fairfax	17,522	16,258
8	Fauquier	20,552	21,173
82	Floyd	13,723	14,986
36	Fluvanna	8,137	8,799
84	Franklin	25,513	25,341
5	Frederick	11,941	12,326
08	Giles	10,178	10,329
48	Gloucester	12,477	12,832
15	Goochland	9,237	9,319
79	Grayson	17,017	16,853
18	Greene	6,937	6,214
83	Greensville	9,872	8,731
87	Halifax	35,484	34,959
13	Hanover	15,876	16,471
36	Henrico	20,232	29,299
85	Henry	14,698	16,549
15	Highland	4,938	5,265
96	Isle of Wight	13,323	11,877
79	James City	3,622	3,688
31	King and Queen	9,576	9,265
23	King George	6,378	6,918
32	King William	7,150	7,073
28	Lancaster	9,752	8,949
	VIRGINIA—Continued.		
74	Lee	22,665	19,457
3	Loudoun	17,564	18,846
34	Louisa	16,000	16,256
89	Lunenburg	11,902	11,705
29	Madison	10,055	10,216
80	Mathews	8,922	8,239
90	Mecklenburg	25,066	24,759
49	Middlesex	8,377	8,220
66	Montgomery	14,290	14,425
98	Nansemond	19,642	19,128
37	Nelson	16,821	16,075
47	New Kent	4,682	4,865
99	Norfolk	52,744	45,792
27	Northampton	14,402	12,417
25	Northumberland	10,777	9,846
59	Nottoway	9,521	9,942
20	Orange	12,348	11,432
13	Page	11,280	12,147
83	Patrick	16,807	15,032
86	Pittsylvania	49,147	45,976
45	Powhatan	9,909	6,824
60	Prince Edward	11,295	12,574
56	Prince George	7,848	7,752
100	Princess Anne	11,206	11,192
9	Prince William	10,243	9,838
67	Pulaski	11,929	11,644
12	Rappahannock	7,809	8,543
29	Richmond	7,415	7,088
64	Roanoke	13,846	10,987
38	Rockbridge	17,668	18,343
14	Rockingham	26,326	27,805
76	Russell	21,987	17,411
75	Scott	22,841	21,892
6	Shenandoah	17,175	16,826
98	Smyth	16,285	14,198
97	Southampton	22,707	21,103
21	Spotsylvania	9,935	9,239
10	Stafford	8,070	8,097
95	Surry	7,432	7,904
94	Sussex	12,030	11,589
90	Tazewell	18,262	17,150
7	Warren	7,456	7,832
53	Warwick	6,041	4,888
27	Washington	29,136	27,212
24	Westmoreland	8,592	8,792
73	Wise	26,294	15,685
80	Wythe	17,318	17,434
51	York	7,622	7,331
	WASHINGTON	415,928	248,604
17	Adams	7,636	4,079
19	Asotin	3,754	2,896
16	Benton	5,420	(236)
23	Chehalis	8,015	5,511
12	Chelan	7,974	3,480
8	Clallam	4,469	3,282
20	Clarke	14,214	10,293
37	Columbia	3,892	4,912
	WASHINGTON—Continued.		
29	Cowlitz	8,324	5,879
3	Douglas	7,846	237 4,444
3	Ferry	3,801	2,512
35	Franklin	2,938	232
38	Garfield	2,418	2,808
18	Grant	7,193	(238)
10	Island	4,394	1,870
9	Jefferson	4,156	2,269
20	King	38,490	22,533
3	Kitsap	12,546	6,316
19	Kittitas	8,477	5,181
13	Klickitat	8,295	235 5,669
26	Lewis	17,325	10,842
24	Lincoln	11,694	9,079
22	Mason	3,993	2,977
4	Okanogan	10,901	4,689
27	Pacific	6,395	4,688
25	Pierce	25,672	13,360
13	Pacific	3,203	2,928
6	Skagit	16,490	9,835
21	Skamania	2,500	1,688
11	Snohomish	23,519	12,809
15	Spokane	25,987	18,380
1	Stevens	20,004	8,865
24	Thurston	9,057	5,704
28	Wahkiakum	2,933	2,819
36	Walla Walla	20,828	7,620
5	Whatcom	20,183	10,778
16	Whitman	18,464	16,895
32	Yakima	22,548	235 9,792
	WEST VIRGINIA	860,479	753,099
16	Barbour	12,904	12,768
11	Berkeley	10,973	11,563
45	Boone	10,036	8,194
32	Braxton	19,599	18,040
2	Brooke	4,445	4,386
18	Cabell	12,078	13,189
33	Calhoun	10,976	10,041
41	Clay	9,605	7,909
20	Doddridge	11,893	13,066
44	Fayette	40,003	27,664
25	Gilmer	10,743	11,216
14	Grant	7,471	6,735
43	Greenbrier	20,366	18,705
9	Hampshire	10,223	11,065
1	Hancock	5,474	4,495
13	Hardy	8,394	7,837
19	Harrison	32,631	21,708
36	Jackson	19,284	21,334
12	Jefferson	10,704	10,216
40	Kanawha	54,901	42,313
46	Lewis	15,742	14,420
49	Lincoln	20,491	15,434
49	Logan	12,836	6,511
15	McDowell	41,563	17,217
18	Marion	25,889	23,144
4	Marshall	13,913	14,142
	WEST VIRGINIA—Con.		
37	Mason	18,854	19,603
24	Mercer	21,845	17,554
8	Mineral	9,785	7,651
48	Mingo	15,282	11,359
6	Monongalia	14,662	15,497
53	Monroe	11,925	12,189
10	Morgan	6,259	5,820
42	Nicholas	14,434	11,180
3	Ohio	9,244	7,788
29	Pendleton	9,149	8,962
22	Pleasants	6,716	8,520
30	Pocahontas	12,438	8,197
7	Preston	20,924	19,381
39	Putnam	17,490	16,388
51	Raleigh	22,911	12,094
28	Randolph	17,117	14,984
24	Ritchie	15,036	17,038
34	Roane	19,777	18,815
52	Summers	13,332	12,302
17	Taylor	8,991	8,532
15	Tucker	9,478	7,829
31	Tyler	12,651	14,461
27	Upshur	23,723	13,107
47	Wayne	21,033	21,070
31	Webster	8,605	8,308
5	Wetzel	18,410	20,389
35	Wirt	8,373	9,627
23	Wood	19,010	22,749
30	Wyoming	9,929	8,193
	WISCONSIN	1,091,289	1,099,490
48	Adams	8,328	9,141
8	Ashland	7,821	7,102
15	Barron	19,709	16,603
9	Bayfield	12,157	14,392
23	Brown	23,702	23,217
33	Buffalo	12,384	13,071
31	Burnett	8,305	6,866
41	Calumet	12,434	14,266
28	Chippewa	17,675	242 20,231
27	Clark	22,697	20,656
36	Columbia	16,636	18,460
53	Crawford	10,417	13,494
63	Dane	38,010	41,816
17	Dodge	26,987	29,633
21	Door	14,449	14,211
12	Douglas	6,555	5,244
29	Dunn	18,162	19,388
34	Eau Claire	10,981	11,251
2	Florence	3,381	3,197
44	Fond du Lac	23,804	26,880
3	Forest	4,949	2,396
65	Grant	24,624	25,994
37	Green	13,172	15,606
45	Green Lake	8,181	8,991
64	Iowa	14,091	16,396
7	Iron	8,306	6,616
16	Jackson	14,116	14,789
62	Jefferson	17,357	19,655
	WISCONSIN—Continued.		
49	Juneau	12,474	13,760
71	Kenosha	11,558	10,101
22	Kewaunee	12,461	13,701
61	La Crosse	10,901	21,376
66	Lafayette	14,406	15,938
19	Langlade	9,866	7,408
18	Lincoln	7,468	5,441
42	Manitowoc	25,307	25,339
26	Marathon	32,378	28,826
1	Marinette	16,791	14,627
47	Marquette	8,529	10,509
60	Milwaukee	34,989	35,541
10	Monroe	19,353	19,890
20	Oconto	17,920	15,228
4	Oneida	5,796	3,877
24	Outagamie	22,073	22,624
59	Ozaukee	10,736	11,249
32	Pepin	5,473	6,040
31	Pierce	15,890	18,714
14	Polk	17,063	15,281
38	Portage	20,754	19,402
6	Price	9,085	6,347
44	Racine	14,488	13,496
54	Richland	14,842	16,413
68	Rock	19,766	22,655
16	Rusk	7,512	(241)
30	St. Croix	18,719	18,958
55	Sauk	19,810	21,392
10	Sawyer	6,227	3,593
25	Shawano	24,057	23,249
43	Sheboygan	21,981	23,034
17	Taylor	10,777	9,504
35	Trempealeau	17,488	18,230
29	Vernon	21,730	23,408
5	Vilas	6,019	4,929
69	Walworth	16,138	18,349
11	Washburn	5,841	5,521
58	Washington	17,177	18,610
61	Waukesha	21,956	22,576
19	Waupaca	21,305	21,180
46	Waushara	14,367	15,203
40	Winnebago	15,014	15,998
37	Wood	15,204	14,522
	WYOMING	79,359	53,149
19	Albany	3,214	4,877
6	Big Horn	5,885	242 4,328
20	Carbon	5,657	6,638
14	Converse	3,634	3,423
1	Crook	5,585	2,692
13	Fremont	6,950	4,321
4	Johnson	2,985	1,651
18	Laramie	13,101	6,094
13	Natrona	2,127	902
9	Park	3,570	(243)
5	Sheridan	7,603	3,563
21	Sweetwater	4,264	2,731
22	Uinta	11,943	10,482
2	Weston	3,741	2,447

[236] Organized since 1900 from parts of Klickitat and Yakima Counties.
[237] Organized since 1900 from Douglas County.
[238] Part included in Benton County.
[239] Part included in Benton County.
[240] Includes Rusk County.
[241] Organized since 1900 from part of Chippewa County.
[242] Includes Park County.
[243] Organized since 1900 from part of Big Horn County.
[810] Yellowstone National Park—Wyoming.